FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY LEGISLATURE SESSION OPENS

AU260930 Tirana ATA in English 1843 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Tirana, 25 Jun (ATA)--The 7th session of the 9th legislature of the People's Assembly began its proceedings this afternoon.

Also attending as invitees were advanced working people and cooperativists, leading cadres of local organs of the state power, departments, institutions, economic enterprises and others.

Those present received with ardent applause the appearance in the Presidium of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Enver Hoxha, the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, the chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Comrades Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Spiro Koleka, Hekuran Isai, Manush Myftiu, Pali Miska, Kadri Hazbiu, Rita Marko, Haki Toska, Simon Stefani, Pilo Peristeri, Qirjako Mihali, Llambi Gegprifti, the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Shefqet Peci, members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government.

The session was presided over by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Comrade Simon Setfani. Standing, those present kept a minute of silence in memory of the member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Spiro Moisiu.

Then the People's Assembly approved the agenda which includes the approval of the civil draft-code of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the approval of the draft-code of the civil procedure of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the approval of the draft-laws on some changes in the labour code of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, etc.

The vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Manush Myftiu presented in the name of the council of ministers the report on the civil draft-code and the draft-code of civil procedure of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

In the name of the juridical commission of the People's Assembly, the report for the two draft-codes was presented by the chairman of the commission, Deputy Aranit Cela.

The session continues its proceedings.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--The program for cultural, scientific and technical exchanges between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Italy was signed for 1981-1982 and 1982-83 in Tirana on 15 June. On the Albanian side the program was signed by Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Friendly and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. On the Italian side it was signed by Giovanni Tozzoli, ambassador extraordinary of the Republic of Italy to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Taking part in the ceremony were Anastas Kondo, deputy minister of education and culture; Luan Omari, scientific secretary of the Albanian Academy of Sciences; Justin Papajorgji, director of fourth directorate of foreign ministry; and members of both delegations. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 15 Jun 81 AU]

TRADE DELEGATION'S RETURN--The Albanian Government Trade Delegation, headed by Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha, has returned to Albania from Austria. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Jun 81 AU]

COMMENTATOR VIEWS 'STRUGGLE FOR POWER' IN POLAND

AU251056 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Todor Stoyanov commentary: "Who Wins?"]

[Text] Sofia, 25 Jun (BTA)--This dramatic question is always up and raised when the history-rejected class takes it upon itself to restore the old society.

The question holds in itself the essence of the clash between the opposing forces in Poland today. The past few months have not seen a single day without a proof or two that the struggle currently waged is a struggle for nothing less than power. It becomes ever more evident with every passing hour that the struggle has one basic aim: victory or vanquish for socialism.

Therefore the question is whether the communists will succeed in defending their positions or will be pushed aside by the reactionary forces. There is no room for illusions: The one or the other!

The regressive forces have already made their choice--restoration of the old society, Poland's tearing away from her allies. The arsenal of means for the attainment of this aim includes blackmail, threat of strikes, discrediting of loyal communists and the institutions of the socialist state, such as the army and the security forces, as well as overt or covert relying upon the West as an active abetor of the reaction in the adventure now begun.

The extremist wing of Solidarnosc and other assault groups of the counterrevolution are making feverish attempts at expanding their grounds. That is why the situation is no more simply dangerous--it has reached a critical point. As history has taught us, the concessions to the offensive reactionary forces are not a manifestation of political wisom. Just the contrary--they endanger the proletarian cause, they are a sign of negligence for the international obligations of the Polish state. The situation thus created imperatively demands the launching of an energetic assault against the restorers. The passive struggle would have meant the conducting of a policy inadequate for the time.

By taking the historical responsibility for the fate of socialism, the Polish United Workers' Party has also taken the obligation to mobilize its activists and the healthy forces of the nation in a crucial offensive against their foes of all "hues" of the political rainbow. The instigators in Washington and Beijing are well aware of this. That is why they have fanned up a ferocious psychological warfare against both the Polish United Workers' Party and the friends of Poland in the socialist community.

The ideological and political intervention in the internal affairs of the country has served and continues to serve as an accelerator of the counterrevolutionary processes. The aim of this many-faced and incessant interference is to tip the scales in favour of the counterrevolution, to help them grab the key to power.

Quite lawful then is the question: "Is a turn to the right, to the reanimation of capitalism possible as a result of all this?"

Both the loyal sons of Poland and the loyal friends of Poland cannot give but a negative reply. The power has been and will remain in the hands of communists, the working class, in the hands of all those for whom capitalism is a past page in the social development!

In that sense the question of "who wins" has but a single answer!

THREAT OF SOCIALIST SYSTEM 'TOPPLING' IN POLAND

AU241430 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Article by Kiril Iliev, BTA correspondent in Warsaw: "Situation in Poland"]

[Text] Sofia, 25 Jun (BTA)--Under the above headline BTA correspondent in Warsaw Mr Kiril Iliev makes the readers of NARODNA MLADEZH familiar with the crisis in the economic, political and public life of the Polish People's Republic, which is "making that country face the threat of having its socialist system toppled."

The journalist points out as some of the principal causes for the deepening of this crisis the concessions made by the Polish United People's Party to the antisocialist groups and letting them penetrate the ranks of the trade union, cultural and scientific unions and organizations, among the university students.

The absence of sound and truly Marxist-Leninist ideological and organizational work, writes the journalist, is facilitating the antisocialist forces in launching a new attack. A mass propaganda against the party cadres loyal to socialism has started. The extremist forces in the Solidarity trade union organization have tried to replace first secretaries of the voivodship party committees, voivodship administrators and directors of industrial enterprises. A strange situation followed: In a socialist country where according to the Constitution the leading role belongs to the Polish United Workers' Party, something short of persecution of...communists followed.

The author voices in his dispatch the concern over the disagreement in the Polish United Workers' Party which has surfaced out during the preparation for its 9th extra congress and especially during the discussion of the two major documents--the platform theses and the addendum to the party statute.

PALESTINIAN DEMOCRATIC FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU260810 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, a delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by its secretary general Nayif Hawatimah, arrived in Bulgaria yesterday.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was welcomed by Yanko Ivanov, deputy chairman of the committee.

ZHIVKOV GREETS SYRIA, PLO SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

AU241340 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jun 81 p 1, 2

[Text] BCP Central Committee Secretary General and State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has sent the following telegram to the international conference on solidarity with Syria and the PLO against the plots of imperialism and its allies:

Dear participants in the international conference on solidarity with the Syrian Arab Republic and the PLO, I congratulate you most cordially and wish you fruitful work, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf.

Your conference is of particularly major importance because it was convened at a time of sharp exacerbation in the international situation provoked by the expanionist actions of the reactionary circles of imperialism and primarily by U.S. imperialism.

It is no secret that the Middle East area continues to be one of the most dangerous hotbeds for world peace and is in a constant atmosphere of tension. Under the patronage of the U.S.A. and international Zionism, the Israeli rulers have for dozens of years already pursued a policy of genocide regarding the heroic Arab people of Palestine, by trying through various means to force their legitimate representative--the PLO--to give up the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for self-determination and for establishing an independent state.

For many years already the peaceful Lebanese people and the Palestine refugees living in Lebanon have been the target of Israeli attacks by land, sea and air. Encouraged by the U.S. comprehensive support, the Israeli rulers are grossly and bluntly interfering in the domestic affairs of Lebanon and with the assistance of the rightist Lebanese forces are creating a real danger for the national independence and territorial integrity of the country.

Israel and its protectors are openly threatening the Syrian Arab Republic, which is firmly opposing the aggressive Israeli expansionist plans and also the aggressive Camp David agreements. The Israeli Government, recently encouraged by the United States, is intensifying the provocations against the Syrian troops included in the all-Arab peace forces stationed in Lebanon following an Arab League decision and a request by the Lebanese authorities.

These actions of Israel and of its protector, the United States, as well as the barbaric attack by the Israeli Air Force on the nuclear research center near Baghdad are only exacerbating the acute situation in the Middle East and are creating a danger of further political and military confrontations, the consequences of which for world peace are difficult to predict. They only show that the separatist Camp David deal cannot give the peoples of this area either peace and tranquility or a comprehensive political settlement of the Middle East conflict.

In view of the constant Israeli aggressive actions and of the intensified imperialist interference in the Middle East area, the People's Republic of Bulgaria again confirms its wholehearted solidarity with the just struggle which the Syrian Arab Republic and the PLO are waging along with the other democratic and progressive forces against the Israeli aggressor and against the designs of U.S. imperialism.

We are firmly convinced that the final establishment of a just and lasting Middle East peace, the only reasonable alternative in this respect, can only be achieved through an international conference as proposed by the Soviet Union with the participation of all interested countries.

Please allow me to again express wishes for the success of your conference and to express the belief that it will contribute to rallying all progressive, democratic and patriotic forces in the Arab world in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction as well as for averting a new Middle East war and for safeguarding world peace.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH KUWAIT--Sofia, 19 Jun (BTA)--A document was signed here today on the further expanding of cooperation in the fields of communications between Bulgaria and Kuwait. The documents provide for reconstructing a number of sites in Kuwait. There are going to be opened two direct international telephone channels to Kuwait and four direct international telex channels. A joint enterprise is also provided to be set up. As a result of the recent activation of the political, economic and cultural contacts between Bulgaria and Kuwait, an intergovernmental cooperation agreement on post offices and distant communications was signed on May 4, 1978. At present a direct expedition is on for exchanging the international mail between Sofia and Kuwait, which is ensured five times a week. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 19 Jun 81 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KARMAL'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Husak's 23 June Dinner Speech

AU251200 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, at a 23 June dinner at Prague Castle in honor of the visiting delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee]

[Text] Dear Comrade Karmal, dear Afghan friends, comrades, it gives me sincere pleasure to once again most cordially welcome on Czechoslovak soil our distinguished and dear guests from revolutionary Afghanistan, the party and government delegation of the DRA, headed by the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, a great friend of Socialist Czechoslovakia, Comrade Babrak Karmal, in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government, our people, and in my own name.

We are sincerely honored by your visit to Czechoslovakia. It is taking place shortly after our 16th party congress in the period when all Czechoslovak people, in the elections to representative bodies, fully confirmed their trust in and their active support for the policy of the party in building an advanced socialist society in our country, in strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation with progressive forces of the world. We are convinced that your stay, talks and meetings with working people of our country will mean another step toward the strengthening of relations of friendship and Czechoslovak-Afghan cooperation.

The Czechoslovak people have always supported the just national liberation struggle of the Afghan people and its patriotic forces. Together with the progressive forces of the entire world, we welcomed with sincere affection the victory of the April revolution and the creation 3 years ago of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which has opened the path toward building a new, socially just society in Afghanistan. Efforts for the implementation of the goals of the revolutionary victory have been a thorn in the flesh of all reactionary forces, who started an undeclared war against Afghanistan and its people with the aim of robbing them of the fruits of the April revolution, of freedom and the country's independence. We follow with great attention and warm affection your brave struggle against the attacks of the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction. We are sincerely pleased that even in difficult conditions of the every-day struggle, the Afghan people, under the leadership of its party and with the effective internationalist support of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist society, are achieving successes in the defense of the revolutionary gains, in the strengthening of the independence and sovereignty of their country, and in the efforts for strengthening the people's power.

The deepening of the links of the party with all strata of society, a result of which has been the formation of the Patriotic National Front of the progressive, democratic and patriotic forces of Afghanistan, confirms that the path of building a new society in the country corresponds to the vital interests of the people of Afghanistan, and that the policy of the party, the Revolutionary Council and the government has their broad support.

Esteemed Comrade Karmal, comrades: Between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan there exist and develop traditional relations of friendship and mutual cooperation. After the April revolution and its entry into its second stage, these relations recorded a new, important development. Close cooperation of both our fraternal parties has become their core and it is developing on the basis of brotherhood, revolutionary solidarity and all-round internationalist cooperation. We are pleased that relations in the political sphere and between social organizations are deepening, that economic cooperation is broadening and the exchange of goods is increasing.

Mutual relations in the spheres of education, culture, health and other spheres are also developing. This is so because our countries are linked by common interests and goals in the struggle for the welfare of our nations, for social progress and permanent peace in the world.

During our talks we have expressed a common determination to further deepen and develop mutual relations in all spheres of the political, economic and social life of our countries. The new agreement on friendship and cooperation which we will sign at the end of your stay will be an important step toward this goal.

I wish to assure you, esteemed Afghan friends, that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and all our people, who have always stood on the side of the people and the revolutionary forces of Afghanistan, will continue to give them all-round support.

Comrades, esteemed Afghan friends, your visit to Czechoslovakia is taking place in a period when American imperialism is again trying to bring mankind to the dangerous path of confrontation, tension and feverish armament. It endeavors to reverse in its favor the military strategic balance in the world, to disturb the foundations of world stability and to achieve supremacy over other nations. In such a situation we consider the task of intensifying the struggle for peace, for stopping feverish rearmament and for disarmament, for the development of peaceful, mutually advantageous international cooperation to be of prime importance.

We identify ourselves fully with the words of Comrade Brezhnev, delivered from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, that for all nations of the world there is not a more important task than to protect peace. We are sincerely pleased that during our talks conformity of views on the basic issues of international development was confirmed. We jointly welcomed and fully supported the peace initiative of the Soviet Union. Our party, as was emphasized at the 16th CPCZ Congress, also sees in the CPSU peace program an expression of the vital interests, needs and goals of the Czechoslovak people. We appreciate the principled, peaceful foreign policy of the DRA and fully support your efforts for a political settlement to the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the concrete and realistic proposals of the Afghan Government of 14 May 1980. Agreements on the normalization of relations with neighboring countries should, according to our view, give reliable and firm guarantees that foreign intervention against your country will not be renewed in any form.

We resolutely reject the obstructions evoked by international reaction, primarily the United States and the Chinese leadership, which is trying to prevent a political settlement and the only aim of which is to maintain tension, which they use as a pretext for struggle against the progressive movement and for support of antipopular regimes in this area.

We are convinced that eventually everyone will realize the futility of attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and dictate to its people what kind of government and friends they should have. All our people, as was voiced from the rostrum of the 16th CPCZ Congress, have expressed full agreement with the fraternal aid which the Soviet Union has given unselfishly to the Afghan revolution in complete harmony with the generally accepted norms of international law. We support the willingness of the Soviet Union to talk on solving the international aspects connected with Afghanistan, and in broader connections, with talks on the strengthening of peace and security in the Persian Gulf area.

We resolutely speak against attempts to drag the so-called Afghan issue to international forums such as the United Nations organization or the Madrid conference.

I would like to ask you, esteemed Comrade Babrak Karmal, to convey to the people and the revolutionary forces of the DRA sincere comradely greetings from our Communist Party, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and all Czechoslovak people, and also the assurance that we will continue to support as much as possible your just struggle for strengthening the revolutionary gains and for the achievement of the noble goals of the April revolution.

Allow me to propose a toast

--To new successes in developing the Afghan revolution for the well-being of the courageous Afghan people;

--To firm friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the DRA;

--To further consolidating revolutionary solidarity among the forces of peace and progress in the world;

--To the health of Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium;

--To your health, dear comrades and friends!

Karmal's Dinner Speech

AU251208 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jun 81 pp 1,2

[Report on speech by Afghan President Babrak Karmal at 23 June dinner at Prague Castle attended by CSSR President Gustav Husak]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak, comrades and friends, allow me to express our sincere and cordial thanks to you, Comrade Gustav Husak, and all the comrades present at this dinner, for the warm reception with which we have met in your beautiful country, and for your sincere and fraternal words. I am very glad to be in Czechoslovakia again, especially because I was able in the past to acquaint myself with your people and your country. We attach a special importance to the invitation from the CPCZ and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. It is the highest and excellent proof of the great friendship which links our nations, parties and governments. We are convinced that the visit of the Afghan delegation to friendly Czechoslovakia represents an important step toward the further strengthening of the fraternal, friendly ties which exist between the nations of our countries. This friendship is not a new phenomenon, it is rooted deeply in the modern history of both countries. This traditionally deep friendship gained a qualitatively new character after the April revolution, especially after the beginning of its new phase.

The fraternal and internationalist help, the policy of Socialist Czechoslovakia toward the people of Afghanistan, is a great basis of this friendship in all cases and under all conditions.

We are striving for basic revolutionary changes and to overcome backwardness. In this great struggle, your country is helping our people in the building of the material and technological base of a new society in a deeply internationalist spirit.

This fraternal help offered by your country as well as by the other fraternal countries, especially the important help of the Soviet Union, enables us not only to overcome our current difficulties but is making a substantial contribution to consolidating and securing firm foundations of the future development of our country. This fraternal help evokes profound feelings of gratitude among our people toward the fraternal Czechoslovak people.

Comrades, the national democratic April revolution, the logical and natural consequence of long years of tireless struggle by our people, is also a direct reply to the need of our society for development. Inspired by the traditions of the liberation struggle waged by our people in the course of history, our revolution under the leadership of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee has achieved victory on the basis of the iron will and selfless help of the broad masses of the population and also on the basis of a favorable balance of forces in the international arena in favor of peace, progress and socialism.

Our people consider this great victory as the point of departure for the implementation of their lofty aspirations for social justice, all-round prosperity, progress and democracy. They regard it as being the main factor helping to preserve peace and calm in this region and throughout the world. This explains why the revolution was given immense help by the whole of our society. For the first time in Afghanistan's history, political power passed into the hands of the mass of the working people and through them to the PDPA, the vanguard of the working-class and all the working people in the country.

The objective of the national democratic April revolution, which had a clear orientation in favor of the oppressed masses, is the preservation of independence, territorial integrity, national sovereignty and the implementation of fundamental socioeconomic transformations. The revolution proceeds along the path of fulfilling the democratic aspirations of the masses in harmony with the sound traditions and national customs of all ethnic groups, tribes and nationalities living in our multinational country.

This historic event, especially after the inauguration of the new phase, and the results attained through it will free our people from the shackles of backwardness and, under the leadership of the PDPA, is paving the way for national and social development on the basis of sound and principled methods of democratic reforms. We are carrying out these reforms in accordance with the current phase of development of our society. We are adopting appropriate measures and steps without needless haste or hesitation. We have inherited considerable obstacles from the past regime stemming from backwardness. We do not want to claim that we are capable of solving all problems in the current phase. We are appraising and analyzing existing problems in their full complexity and we want to prepare the ground for their ultimate solution in the future by means of gradual solutions.

The tasks and responsibility facing our party and revolutionary government are gigantic, complicated and pressing. We are determined to advance until we reach the ultimate victory. I would like to assure you that our revolutionary people will not stop half way but will advance by the side of anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces in a broad and solid internationalist front.

We have adopted radical measures to put an end to bureaucratic, unprincipled and arbitary methods in all spheres of our social and party life. We have attained significant successes in the reconstruction of party organizations and the revitalization of party activity. We are convinced that the revolution can be victorious only under the leadership of a strong, united and principled revolutionary party. I would like to assure you, comrades, that after overcoming the difficult period when we had to work day and night to our utmost capabilities and after six major plenary sessions of the Central Committee, we now have a party which possesses the mentioned qualities. Our party is rapidly bringing its activity into harmony with the Leninist principles of organizational structure and thus fulfills its duty as a true leading force in our society.

The strongest pledge of the party and the state is the maximum utilization of existing possibilities to ensure security in the country.

The enemies of the revolution are disturbing the normal life of our people and even claim that they have removed from the party its ability to run our affairs. They are trying in vain to disturb the peaceful life of the people and the everyday work of the population. We rely on the power and will of the people and on the immense strength of the party, and we are deeply confident of the ultimate defeat of counterrevolution.

This conviction is based on the objective laws and irreversibility of the revolutionary process, on the harsh realities in our society, the erroneous concepts of the counter-revolution and on the correctness of our road. Unfortunately, there are people who have been deceived by our enemies but we approach them with good will. Yet we are firm and uncompromising toward our sworn enemies. Even that section of our population which has been deceived realizes more and more that the highest objective of the PDPA is the prosperity of the working masses and improvement of their living standards. It understands that we are working toward the emancipation of the oppressed from the shackles of inhuman feudal and prefeudal social relationships and that we are striving to create a free, advanced and prospering society in which aware, committed and honest people will enjoy respect and live a truly free life.

After the victory of the second phase our revolution returned to the principled road of development, on the basis of a new strategy and tactics, important documents such as the basic principles of the Democratic Afghan Republic [DRA] and the theses of the PDPA Central Committee have been adopted to mark the second anniversary of the revolution. These reflect the short-term and long-term targets of society, open new prospects for victory and remedy past mistakes.

We are taking important steps to restore a normal and calm atmosphere in the life of our people, and we are trying to bring about social justice based on the observance of laws and legality. The adoption of the DRA basic principles by the Revolutionary Council as a draft constitution is a basic step toward establishing democratic legality. This major document guarantees equality and democratic liberties to all nationalities, tribes and ethnic groups.

Comrades, in the current phase of development a wide spectrum of classes and strata enjoy the results of the national democratic revolution. Increased wages for workers and poorly paid clerical workers and employees, certain measures taken to help farmers, such as higher prices for agricultural products, and giving the entire people access to culture and to the health services, the inauguration of a vast anti-illiteracy campaign--all are but some of the steps taken for the people's well-being.

Ours is a typical agrarian country. That is why we give great attention to the question of the soil and the peasantry. Despite the inconsistent land reform carried out in the previous phase, 296,000 peasant families and 11 million farmers gained from this reform. We are continuing to rectify the land reform program with the utmost prudence but without any loss of time. If we have so far not been capable of successfully solving all problems the only reason is the continuing undeclared imperialist war against us.

This shameful war has reached immense proportions and has upset the normal life of our people. The enemies of revolutionary Afghanistan want to prevent the implementation of plans of development and the progressive progress of society through their inhuman plans. But the PDPA has managed to seize the initiative. It has mustered the able forces of the party and the people for the complete routing of the counterrevolution and for creating the conditions for the future progress of society.

We are working toward the restoration of social life and the establishment of social organizations at all levels. We have set up in the country a number of social organizations which are accomplishing not only their specific tasks but which have also created a firm united front in defense of the revolution and its results.

Examples include the democratic youth organization, the democratic women's organization, the trade unions, the union of agricultural cooperatives, the unions of artists, writers, journalists and scientists.

Comrades, we are dealing with pressing and important topical problems such as land reform, the national question, the democratization of the life of society and the creation of unity of action of the national patriotic forces, taking account of the fact that the solution of one question influences the solution of another question. In this we are employing every kind of initiative and the necessary measures to the extent permitted by our possibilities. We have always been convinced that the implementation of socioeconomic development programs is not possible without the participation of the people. That is why we are increasing to a maximum the role of the representatives of all classes, strata and forces, which make up society.

As in the past there are class tribal councils in our country and we attach great importance to them. The sensible utilization of this traditional method will be one of the new forms of organizing the masses. After mastering all the complex work and after creating the essential foundations we have now rallied all the national democratic and patriotic forces and figures, devoted to the cause of the revolution to establish a united front.

This front is the supreme expression of the application of democracy in the running of the state and society, in the interest of the masses and their participation in state affairs. The creation of this front in accordance with the peoples' traditions means that our people are entering a new phase of a successful struggle and work aimed at securing progress and the prosperity of society based on unshakeable unity. It is a manifestation that the new system born out of the victory of the national democratic revolution has the backing of the broad mass of the people and reflects their interests and aspirations. We are convinced that the establishment of this front is a very significant step toward consolidating the pillars of social justice and ensuring greater possibilities for an even speedier development. It provides new ground for sincere all-round and effective cooperation between all patriots so that they should be able to work in an atmosphere of mutual trust advantageous for the construction of the country and securing peace in the region. It will surely result in thwarting all the malicious plans of the enemies of the revolution and the homeland. In short, the establishment of the front as a significant motivating force is contributing to the promotion and intensification of the manysided activities of our people, not only on a national scale, but also to secure lasting peace and progress, strengthen the process of detente and curtail the arms race and the activities of the belligerent forces. The front will surely provide for the further expansion of the forms of the masses' support for the complex struggle in the undeclared war imposed on us by imperialism, hegemonism and reaction.

It is an evident fact that our country has become the object of aggression in the form of an undeclared war. Counterrevolutionary bandits are organized, trained and armed on Pakistani territory and with the help of professional killers and foreign mercenaries they are committing subversive acts, terrorism and destruction. They are striving to restore the old, obsolete, oppressive system. This is the ultimate objective of this merciless war which has been forced on us, contrary to all norms of international law.

Without citing specific military successes in this war we state with utmost determination that final victory will be ours because the total isolation of the enemies and the growing mass support of the revolutionary regime are an undeniable fact.

The establishment of the front is clear proof of the broad support of the people. Even though we shall be victorious in the end we must still overcome many obstacles. Our enemies are seeking to coordinate their actions against our revolution. That is why we must with utmost energy muster the international support of all progressive and revolutionary forces in this direction.

The people of Afghanistan have never been alone in this struggle, and all peace-loving countries in the world as well as the progressive and revolutionary forces of our epoch, the socialist community, fraternal Czechoslovakia, the great land of Lenin, the Soviet Union--that sincere and traditional friend of our people--are on the side of revolutionary Afghanistan. We are waging a staunch battle for peace and lasting security in our country and in the region.

DRA foreign policy is based on the principle of peaceful coexistence, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, good-neighborliness and the struggle to halt the arms race and for detente. We support the concrete and practical proposals submitted by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, that important revolutionary personality of the present era, aimed at halting nuclear arming, at consolidating detente, at reinforcing international security and at ensuring world peace. We consider their practical implementation as a fundamental step toward lessening international tension and ensuring an atmosphere of peace in the world.

With the aim of solving the situation around Afghanistan created as a result of intervention, aggression and interference in the internal affairs of our country by regional reaction, imperialism and hegemonism, the DRA came forward with essential and concrete initiatives, including the declaration of 14 May 1980 and its endorsement on 13 May 1981. We are submitting realistic and concrete proposals aimed at a political solution to the situation around Afghanistan and the normalization of relations with neighboring countries, especially Pakistan and Iran, on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, absolute equality and mutual advantages. The government of the DRA has proposed that all questions related to such a settlement be resolved by direct negotiations. We have agreed to use the good offices of the UN Secretary General. Unfortunately the Pakistani ruling circles--failing to heed the urgent need for a political solution--not only refused to give a positive answer to constructive proposals but chose a diametrically opposite road, that of armament. They have concluded a treaty with the United States on large arms deliveries in order to back up their aggressive plans directed against Afghanistan. However, we must remind the Pakistani leaders of the proverb that he who sows wind reaps the whirlwind.

All these plans to suppress our revolution with the help of anti-Afghan counterrevolutionaries are doomed to failure.

The DRA Government again calls on the Pakistani ruling circles to abandon their adventurist anti-Afghan course, to stop interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, to come to the negotiating table and solve the problems of our region by peaceful means and constructively. Afghanistan is an active member of the Nonaligned Movement and, with the other progressive members of that movement, is fighting actively and vehemently against an imperialist policy of diktat, for the complete eradication of the last vestiges of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

We are on the side of our Arab brothers who are fighting against the Zionist Israeli aggression and for the liberation of their countries.

Comrades, we are gratified that the fraternal relations between our countries are on a high level and that they are daily developing for the good of world peace and the international workers movement. We highly value the internationalist help given to the April revolution reaffirmed by you, Comrade Gustav Husak, at the 16th Congress of your Communist Party. We, in turn, wish the Czechoslovak people every success in implementing the program of social and economic development approved by the congress.

The relations which exist between the DRA and the CSSR are in complete accordance with the norms of internationalist relations between fraternal parties, and they are developing in the desired direction. Once again I wish to express profound gratitude and the confidence of the PDPD, of the people and Government of Afghanistan in the CPCZ Central Committee led by you, Comrade Gustav Husak, a well-known figure in the world workers movement, in the government and the heroic working people of Czechoslovakia who are offering selfless and fraternal help to the people of Afghanistan.

May the great and fraternal friendship between the DRA and the CSSR further develop in the interest of the two countries' peoples, peace, progress and social justice!

I drink to the health of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, to the health of Czechoslovak comrades attending this dinner, to the great and fraternal Afghan-Czechoslovak friendship, to internationalist solidarity among all revolutionary forces in the world, to lasting peace on our planet!

Delegation in Bratislava

LD251724 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council Presidium, together with other members of the Afghan party and government delegation which arrived in Bratislava today, were received by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier. Also attending the meeting were Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council, and Ludovit Pezlar, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The meeting was attended, together with the delegation, by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and by Zdenek Karmelita, the Czechoslovak ambassador in Afghanistan, who are accompanying the delegation.

During the friendly conversation, Comrade Jozef Lenart informed the guests about the development of Slovakia within Socialist Czechoslovakia in the stage of constructing a developed socialist society. He briefed them about the tasks stemming from the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress. Comrade Babrak Karmal conveyed thanks to the CPCZ, the government and working people for fraternal assistance and internationalist solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan people.

Lenart Speaks at Reception

LD252140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] The party and government delegation of the DRA and its retinue today visited the oldest electrotechnical plant in Slovakia, the Bratislava electrotechnical works. The guests examined the production sheds of the enterprise. Their visit was accompanied throughout by manifestations of sincere friendship and by a cordial atmosphere, borne out by informal short conversations by members of the Afghan party and government delegation with enterprise workers.

In a festively decorated production hall of the Bratislava electrotechnical enterprise, a meeting of workers and youth was then started whose participants were addressed by Comrade Jozef Lenart. He said among other things:

[Begin Lenart recording] We in Czechoslovakia know Afghanistan as a country of an age-old history and ancient culture, borne out by a thousand-years-old architecture and a centuries-old literature. We know it as a country which in the course of the entire 19th century had to fight British colonizers who placed obstacles before the development of the (?proud) people.

We make use of this meeting again to manifest the great sympathies of our people, of party and state bodies, for the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan with which you started the construction of a new, socially just, society.

We welcome with joy the fact that after the start of the new leadership, headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal, a national democratic revolution has moved into its second stage and that it has already achieved significant successes. In this process, the setting-up of the national fatherland front, which unifies progressive, democratic and patriotic forces for implementation of the aims of the April revolution to uphold revolutionary achievements, was a historic milestone. This historic endeavor of the party, government and Afghan people finds full support in our country, as has already been expressed by the 16th CPCZ Congress and confirmed again in the course of the talks in Prague. We express the firm conviction that the complicated tasks of the revolution will be mastered by you, that you will uphold the revolution's achivements and will further develop them. Esteemed Afghan comrades: For this we wish much strength and successes.

Comrades! When we speak about the prospects and results of the development of our socialist society we always keep in mind the key importance of alliance and close cooperation with the USSR. And, therefore, we are also well aware of the profound gratitude felt by our Afghan friends toward the CPSU and the Soviet people for their comradely help and support. Afghanistan received this assistance without hesitation particularly in the economic sphere, but also in culture, health services, and, at the request of its lawful government, also in the struggle against imperialist aggression.

The Afghan side, as we know, has confirmed more than once its readiness to start, without any delay or preconditions, direct talks on normalization of relations with neighboring countries. We in Czechoslovakia, as emerges from the talks in Prague, fully support the endeavors of the Afghan Government. We resolutely condemn all steps by imperialist countries and their helpers which artifically erect obstacles to a peaceful resolution of the situation. On the other hand, we highly esteem the internationalist help of the USSR to the Afghan people, which thwarted attempts by international reaction to liquidate the April revolution. We deeply value the fraternally extended hand of the Soviet people to Afghanistan in economic and social construction, in defense of the young revolution. [applause] [end recording]

After Comrade Jozef Lenart's address, the working people welcomed at the microphone with cordial applause and chanting of the word "friendship" the head of the party and government delegation of the DRA, Comrade Babrak Karmal. [Begin Karmal recording in Dari, fading into superimposed Czech translation] Dear comrades, dear (?creative) working people [end Czech translation, returning to Dari, fading to end recording] Comrade Babrak Karmal, in the introductory part of his speech, cordially greeted the participants at the meeting on behalf of the Afghan people, I want to assure you, he said, that Afghan workers, your brothers, will carry the flag of progress along with you on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism and in the spirit of the slogan "proletarians of all countries unite," on the way to peace, freedom, socialism and communism.

The young proletariat, all working people of Afghanistan and their political vanguard, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, are sending you a message saying that with the help of the USSR, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries they will build a new progressive society. I want to assure you that no force in the world can succeed in breaking the alliance between Afghanistan and the socialist countries. The sun of socialism is shining stronger and stronger every day. The clouds of imperialism, racism and apartheid cannot conceal it. The will and power of the proletariat will change the world, will create a new, better, more just world, for the present and future generations.

In the conclusion of his speech, Comrade Babrak Karmal gave thanks on behalf of the delegation members for the cordial and kind welcome given them at the enterprise.

After the speech by Comrade Babrak Karmal, which the workers many times interrupted with cordial applause and chanting slogans praising the heroic Afghan people, working people of the Bratislava electrotechnical enterprise addressed the meeting.

In their speeches they expressed warm feelings of friendship toward the people of the DRA. They acquainted the members of the delegation with the enterprise's development, its prospects, as well as with the care given to working people, particularly to working women and mothers. At the end of his visit, Comrade Babrak Karmal signed the enterprise's chronicle.

Karmal Speaks at Dinner

LD252208 Prague CTK in English 1847 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Bratislava, 25 Jun (CETEKA)--Afghanistan is deeply grateful for the timely aid given it by the Soviet Union, which prevented the conspiracy of Afghanistan's enemies in their effort to transform it into a burial-ground of revolutionary forces, Babrak Karmal said here tonight.

At a dinner given in his honour by Slovak Communist Party and state representatives, Babrak Karmal said that the enemies wanted to change Afghanistan into a starting point for aggression against all national liberation movements in the region and against the Soviet Union. At present, Afghanistan is countering an undeclared war waged against it by the forces of reaction and imperialism in secret collusion with the Beijing renegades. This war, constituting a major crime from the point of view of international law, has acquired further dimensions, he said.

He said that Afghan-Czechoslovak friendship is based on the principles of internationalism and on expanding economic, technological and cultural cooperation.

Since its foundation, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been fighting for the fulfillment of internationalist principles. Loyalty to the cause of internationalism, which was consolidated in revolutionary practice and in the work of each party member, follows from the conviction of the necessity of a principled attitude.

In its new phase of development, the Afghan revolution achieved the concentration of all sound forces in the National Patriotic Front, Babrak Karmal said, stressing the importance of expanding aid by the fraternal countries, including Czechoslovakia.

POLISH ANTISOCIALISTS 'INTENSIFYING ACTIVITY'

LD251206 Prague CTK in English 0804 GMT 25 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Prague, 25 Jun (CETEKA)--RUDE PRAVO today pointed to intensifying activity of anti-socialist forces in Poland before the forthcoming 9th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, particularly of the "Confederation of Independent Poland", KOR (Committee for Social Self-Defence), and extreme antisocialist elements in Solidarity.

Words warning against the drive of antisocialist and anti-Soviet forces are ofter heard from a number of city and regional party conferences, the daily said, adding that the everyday aim of these forces is to deprive the country of peace, hamper the preparations for the forthcoming congress, and influence the election of delegates to the congress in order to reduce the number of workers and increase the number of Solidarity members among them. It is those delegates who are members of Solidarity on whom antisocialist forces pin their hopes believing that they will push through a change of the party's character from Marxist-Leninist to social democratic.

Leszek Moczulski and other leaders of the "Confederation of Independent Poland" seek to complicate the preparations for the congress by repeated anti-Soviet statements, open attacks on the Polish party and on the basic principles of socialism. Also Solidarity advisors from the anti-state organization KOR would like to bury socialism in Poland and hope to succeed in provoking a new wave of unrest right during the party congress, the daily said.

"In this situation, all countries and all nations bear enormous responsibility for thwarting these dangerous plans, for preserving the chance for a peaceful future of the world. In contrast to the United States which did not experience on its soil the horrors and sufferings of two world wars, European nations, and the Soviet Union in particular, paid a too cruel tax to wars to be able to stand with folded arms in these serious times, and to watch passively how the aggressive circles of the United States are destroying everything positive which has been achieved in international relations," RUDE PRAVO said.

"The call of the Supreme Soviet legislative body on the parliaments and nations of the world expresses also the deep feelings of the Czechoslovak people as regards the problems in close connection with the future of our country, our nations. That is why it is meeting with full support of the Czechoslovak public which will be also expressed in an appropriate way by our legislative bodies."

RADOM 'PROVOCATIVE' RALLY,' WALESA SPEECH REPORTED

LD252300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] The Walesa trade unions organized a provocative rally in Radom today on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the antistate riots instigated at the end of 1976 in that town. The antisocial elements in Radom 5 years ago committed acts of vandalism by plundering stores and even tried to set fire to the premises of the local PZPR secretariat. The meeting today was also held to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the foundation of the antistate organization KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] which was founded in the course of the events in Radom.

At the rally, which was also attended by Lech Walesa who came from Warsaw, Andrzej Sobieraj, the leader of the Walesa trade union in Radom, paid homage to the antisocialist organization KOR, whose leaders act as political advisers to the Walesa trade unions.

A similar rally displaying solidarity with the counterrevolutionary elements of KOR was convened by the Walesa trade unions in the Warsaw Ursus factory. KOR chairman Jacek Kuron took part in the rally.

'GROWING PROBLEMS' ON POLISH MARKET NOTED

AU251425 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jun 81 p 7

["KM"-signed Warsaw dispatch: "Problems on the Market in the Polish People's Republic Are Growing"]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jun--Despite the introduction of the rationing system, it will not be possible to alleviate the protracted difficulties in supplying the Polish population with foodstuffs in the foreseeable future.

The envisaged imports and procurement of meat are not being fulfilled and the food industry is constantly grappling with a shortage of raw materials. That widens the abyss between demand and needs on the one hand and the possible deliveries of foodstuffs in the stores on the other.

A discussion with the Polish Government's press spokesman, devoted to the problems of agriculture, the food industry and nutrition, confirmed that the coming months will be a period full of hardships for Polish families.

In June alone, the market will be short of 14,000 tons of imported meat and of 10,000 tons from domestic resources. That will upset even more the sale of meat and meat products on coupons, which are hard to cover with merchandise as it is. The stocks of flour and cereals will diminish by a few thousand tons once again and it is expected that production in virtually the entire food industry will be in jeopardy.

The stocks of flour for industrial use last for a day and a half. Groats and pasta are available for the same period of time. And as for some other types of products, the warehouses are completely empty. But even the prospects are not rosy because the production shortfalls in the chemical industry, in engineering and other branches complicate even more the situation in agriculture.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES PLAN POTSDAM REVISIONS

LD251936 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] When leading representatives of the anti-Hitler coalition--the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain--expressed in Potsdam, near Berlin, in 1945 their determination to strengthen peace, not to allow the repetition of aggression from German soil, when they agreed on new European frontiers, they did so in accord with the histori justice (?since) the victory cost the lives of tens of millions of people. At that time, 36 years ago, the Potsdam agreement was received with satisfaction and with hope by millions of people throughout the world. But then the Potsdam agreement was an expression of the victory of nations over fascism. That's why we in Czechoslovakia, who witnessed that just historic event, are now rightly ever more concerned over the present developments in Europe, strongly influenced by imperialist circles, international reaction, and lately also by Polish counterrevolutionary forces.

It is surely no accident that these very circles are fanning up [as heard] against the Potsdam agreement and demanding a revision of the frontiers, the unification of both German states so that the German Federal Republic should swallow the German Democratic Republic, the restoration of bourgeois parties in Poland, and above all, they attack the Polish United Workers' Party and the foundations of socialism in Poland. This vocabulary is being used by leaders of the counterrevolutionary, illegal organisation, the Confederation of Independent Poland, such as Moczulski and other advisers of the so-called Solidarity union. They are acting exactly according to a scenario worked out by the German Federal Republic's first chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, who, together with other West German reactionary representatives, described the Potsdam agreement as a specter and demanded that the cold war be conducted to a victorious end. There can be neither peace nor calm in Europe until the German empire is restored to the 1937 borders; that was the view of the German Federal Republic's Government in the 1950's and early 1960's. This view is far from belonging to the past. The return of eastern territories to the reich is demanded at meetings not only by the revenge-seeking CDU-CSU deputies Becher and Hupka, but also by some leading West German politicians. Also, these politicians think of the right to revise frontiers, to revise the results of the Second World War.

Quite recently, the education ministers of the West German federal states passed a decision that, in a textbook, the frontier of the German Reich as of 31st December 1937 be pictured, and that the Polish and Soviet towns within this frontier be given German names. The revenge-seeking ideology is being spread by the West German mass media and also in the barracks of the Bundeswehr. It is no secret that imperialist circles support these unjust demands which are contrary to the principle of the invioliability of frontiers.

That's why concern is growing over the activity of Polish counterrevolutionary forces, which learned nothing from the time of Hitler's rule and which are evidently only trying to oblige their paymasters, the imperialist circles headed by the United States, which choose Poland as the main link of a breakthrough into the socialist community. This [word indistinct] has only one aim: to disrupt the existing balance of forces in Europe, to weaken the Warsaw Treaty and to strengthen the positions of NATO's most reactionary forces which speculate with the revision of the results of the Second World War. And this is contrary to the interests and security, not only of the Polish People, but of other European nations, too.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS U.S., PRC MILITARY COOPERATION

AU252036 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 81 p 6

[Josef Vlcek commentary in the "Notes" column: "The True Nature Revealed"]

[Text] The commotion around the mission of General Haig, U.S. secretary of state, to Beijing has not yet subsided and the United States and China have again provided another dubious surprise.

Through an indiscretion and the medium of certain American newspapers, a report reached the public that the United States and China are jointly carrying out electronic espionage activities against the Soviet Union from bases in western and eastern China. This report caused ill-feeling particularly in Beijing, especially after the Washington authorities were forced to confirm its truth under the weight of proof.

In this connection it is said among foreign observers that we have here what are in fact the first bases of the American army in China: Official circles in Washington are mentioning "one of the most important operations organized by the CIA." Even Pentagon representatives had to acknowledge that the Chinese crews staffing the bases had been trained in the United States and that "CIA experts from time to time supervise" their work.

The fact remains that now there is no doubt left about the closeness of the military cooperation between Washington and Beijing, and about the extent of coordination it has achieved. Likewise, it is scarcely possible to doubt the aggressiveness of this alliance and its purely anti-Soviet orientation. Both the United States and China are undoubtedly expecting it to gratify their hegemonist ambitions; thus their alliance is becoming a serious threat to world peace stability.

In fact, this is realized even by the more realistic political representatives of Western countries, who have not received the reports of joint American-Chinese espionage with any great enthusiasm.

If both Washington and Beijing are now feeling slightly nervous about the generally unfavorable reaction, it is only because the true nature of their common foreign policy goals has again been revealed to the world far too openly.

HUSAK, STROUGAL CONGRATULATE GDR COUNTERPARTS

LD252314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council on his reelection as chairman of the State Council.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a congratulatory telegram to the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph, on his reelection as chairman of the Council of Ministers.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON PEOPLE'S CHAMBER SESSION

State Council Deputy Chairmen

LD251146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0956 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jun (ADN)--Horst Sindermann, Willi Stoph and Paul Verner, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party; Ernst Goldenbaum, chairman of the Democratic Peasants Party; Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU; and Dr Heinrich Homann, chairman of the NDP have been unanimously elected deputy chairmen of the GDR State Council by deputies, who stood as a sign of their approval.

State Council Members

LD251220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0956 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jun (ADN)--The following have been unanimously elected members of the State Council: Kurt Anclam, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party Halle Bezirk Organization; Werner Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Prof Kurt Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Brunhilde Hanke, mayor of Potsdam; Friedrich Kind, chairman of the Potsdam CDU Bezirk Organization; Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Dr Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Margarete Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and head of the Friedland agricultural-industrial crop cultivation association; Alois Pisnik, member of the SED Central Committee; Bernhard Quandt, SED Central Committee member; Werner Seifert, chairman of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Democratic Peasants Party Bezirk Organization; Dr Klaus Sorgenicht, chief of the SED Central Committee Department of State and Legal Matters; Paul Strauss, head of construction in the Rostock VEB housing construction combine; Ilse Thiele, chairman of the Democratic Women's League; Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executives; Dr Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairman of the FDGB Executive; and Rosel Walther, member of the Presidium and secretary of the NDP Executive Committee.

Afterwards, the deputy chairman and members of the State Council were sworn into office.

Honecker Heads Defense Council

LD251108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1020 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jun (ADN)--The GDR People's Chamber today re-elected Erich Honecker as chairman of the GDR National Defense Council. People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann congratulated him on his re-election. He said: "The deputies of the supreme representative body of the people are certain that in this way the necessary tasks in protecting our socialist fatherland and of securing peace in firm alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community will be purposefully carried out.

Honecker Addresses Chamber

LD251716 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1135 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text of statement by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the GDR People's Chamber on 25 June]

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jun (ADN)--Mr President, honored deputies of the People's Chamber, dear friends and comrades.

I must express my warmest thanks to you for the trust you have shown in me by electing me chairman of the GDR State Council.

It will continue, as before, to be my aim to carry out this responsible office in the interests of our people and to fulfill my duty at all times.

In the People's Chamber elections on 14 June 1981 the citizens of the GDR pledged themselves by an overwhelming majority to peace and socialism. The GDR domestic and foreign policy decided on at the 10th SED Congress, which formed the substance of the National Front election appeal, was given full and complete approval in the elections. Thus, we have clear guidelines and a clear mandate for the future. On the domestic front we will continue to shape the advanced socialist society and on the foreign policy front we will work for peace.

At the present time, there is no task more important than securing peace. Peace is the basis for the well-being of our people and of other peoples. That is why we will do everything we can and shirk no effort to bring about an improvement in the international situation. Europe must not be subjected to devastation by a new war. It should be a continent of lasting peace and security. Peace must be fought for and we continue to be firmly determined to do this.

The appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet "to the parliaments and peoples of the world," submitted by that great pioneer of peace, our friend and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, expresses the deepest longing and vital interest of mankind. In view of the grave dangers emanating from the imperialist policy of stepped-up arming and confrontation, this is an appeal for action to everyone who wants peace, which cannot be ignored.

We wholeheartedly approve of the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet and will do our part toward implementing its goals. We are aware in this respect that the responsibility of all peace-loving states and peoples is very great for thwarting the hazardous plans of the imperialist circles thirsty for war.

Honored deputies,

In the eighties, we are consistently continuing our tested policy. Our goal is to preserve and augment what has been achieved. Our economic and social policy are still closely linked in this respect. They form a unity. The further improvement of workers' working and living conditions which we are striving for requires more than ever a high performance in every job. Success will not fall into our laps in the future either but we can be confident. The people's trust is convincingly reflected in the feats through which our socialist state of workers and peasants continues to be strengthened in the community of the fraternal countries.

With a policy which has proved itself to be correct in life, we are using the superior opportunities of socialism for the well-being of the people. This great work is being carried out through equal cooperation between all citizens, regardless of age, sex, ideology or religion. It is of benefit to all.

Let me express the firm conviction that the supreme representative body of the GDR people and all elected representatives of the people will work with all their might to implement the election program of the National Front and thus live up wholly and completely to the trust of the citizens of our country.

Interparliamentary Group

LD251900 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1204 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jun (ADN)--Following the first session of the People's Chamber, the GDR Interparliamentary Group [IPG] was constituted, to which all deputies belong. Deputy Herbert Fechner was elected chairman of the IPG. In accordance with a proposal submitted by all parliamentary groups, the deputy chairmen and members of the IPG Committee were elected.

The GDR Interparliamentary Group will continue in the future to actively participate in the deliberations of the Interparliamentary Union and help to serve the process of international understanding, reason and peaceful coexistence.

Honecker Addresses Council

LD251844 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1241 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jun (ADN)--The GDR State Council, newly elected by the People's Chamber, met for its first session on Thursday. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, stressed that the unanimous election by the People's Chamber entails an obligation to exercise all one's powers to fulfill the tasks facing the State Council in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

Erich Honecker went on to review the resulting main areas of work for the State Council.

The State Council in accordance with Article 73, Paragraph 2 of the Constitution, appointed the members of the National Defense Council.

It decided on the proposals to the People's Chamber on the election of the president, vice presidents and justices of the GDR Supreme Court as well as the judges of the GDR Supreme Court Collegium for families and Labor Law Matters and the GDR prosecutor-general.

Declaration on Disarmament

LD251640 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1048 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Declaration issued on 25 June by GDR People's Chamber]

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jun (ADN)--The GDR People's Chamber notes with deep emotion the "Appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World."

The supreme representative body of the socialist German state declares solemnly: This powerful, new call for peace is made by the supreme organ of the people who performed the decisive feat on the decisive front of the anti-Hitler coalition in ending the most terrible war in the history of mankind. At this time, when we are commemorating the 40th anniversary of the insidious attack by the fascist Hitler regime on the socialist Soviet Union, an unmistakeable call for peace sounds from that country which, 36 years ago, brought the people liberation from fascism and has since secured the longest period of peace this century.

The USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal for peace is being made at a time when world peace is being threatened once more. The transition by aggressive militarist circles to a policy of confrontation, arms race, interference and fanning conflicts, not only threatens to destroy the fruits of detente won by the peoples during a hard struggle, but also threatens to throw mankind into the abyss of a nuclear inferno.

The sabotage of the agreement on limiting strategic arms is aimed at the unhampered production of new, terrible weapons of mass destruction. In Europe of all places, where the nations have been most plagued by two bloody world wars, and on the territory of which huge quantities of mass destruction weapons are accumulated today, there is now a rush to site new U.S. death missiles.

It is intended to deceive the people with the lie of the century about the threat from the East: It is also intended to change the existing military balance in favour of superiority for the imperialist circles with their lust for arms.

Whether this policy has any hope of success or not, it is nevertheless highly dangerous. It is no coincidence that the firebrands are being fanned more intensely in various regions of the world; for example in the Near and Middle East, at this time of increased arming.

This running amok toward a new, all-destroying war must be checked in time, now! Respect for the 20 million victims of the heroic Soviet people and the victims of other peoples commands us to do so; responsibility for the generations of today and the future, commands us to do so; humanity, reason and conscience, command us to do so.

But there is a limit to what the warmongers can do if the people stop them--now. Peace will come about if the people fight for it. Peace will come about if instead of arming, there are negotiations without delay. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries have put forward realistic, constructive proposals for businesslike talks in the interests of peace and of the people. Arming must not be permitted to accelerate nor talks to be delayed. Valuable time for disarmament talks must not be allowed to be lost through the introduction of more and more prerequisites while, at the same time, time is gained for insane arming.

In view of its great national and international responsibility, fulfilling the most important charge of its voters, the supreme representative body of the GDR people raises its voice in full support of the peace appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The GDR People's Chamber, in turn, appeals to the parliaments and peoples of all states:

Let us lose no time, let us not lose a single hour important to the life of our peoples!

Let us not shirk any effort!

Let us negotiate and cooperate immediately to ban the dangers of war and secure mankind's greatest possession--peace.

[Signed] People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin, 25 June 1981

Second Session Held

LD260906 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0813 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jun (ADN)--The GDR People's Chamber met in Berlin today for its second session. On the agenda are the government statement by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, discussion of the statement; the vote of confidence for the People's Chamber, and election of members of the GDR Council of Ministers. The deputies will also elect the president, vice president, judges of the Supreme Court, lay judges of the Collegium for Family and Labor Law Matters Supreme Court and the GDR prosecutor general.

Other points on the agenda are a motion on the endorsement of the 1980 budget and approval of the Council of Ministers' acts in this connection.

Willi Stoph spoke on the first point of the agenda.

BEGINNING OF POLISH-SOVIET EXERCISES REPORTED

LD261020 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 1900 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Polish and Soviet army units are holding joint exercises in the Silesian Military District of Poland. According to the Polish news agency, PAP, the troops of the two allied armies are exchanging military and political training experiences.

REPORTAGE ON MSZMP DELEGATION'S VISIT TO POLAND

Meeting with Kania

AU241850 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Jun 81 p 2

[Report on activity of an MSZMP delegation in Poland: "Stanislaw Kania Has Received the Hungarian Party Worker Delegation"]

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, an MSZMP party worker delegation led by Janos Berecz, member and head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee, is visiting Warsaw.

According to a report of the Polish news agency PAP, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee received the delegation on 22 June. The head of the Hungarian delegation conveyed to Stanislaw Kania greetings and a message from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and informed him on the standpoints of the 18 June meeting of the MSZMP Central Committee. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee reciprocated the greetings and reviewed the resolutions of the eleventh plenary meeting of the Polish Party's Central Committee and the measures undertaken toward their implementation.

Also on Monday, Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw party committee also received the Hungarian delegation.

The talks were attended by Jozsef Garamvolgyi, our country's ambassador in Warsaw, and Waclaw Piatkowski, head of the PZPR Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department.

More on Visit

LD252347 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 25 June (MTI)--The HSWP party activists' delegation headed by Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the Central Committee, has concluded its visit to Poland paid at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The delegation was received by Roman Ney, alternate member of the political committee of the PUWP and secretary of the Central Committee.

The delegation had talks with Waclaw Piatkowski, head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the PUWP Central Committee, on topical issues in inter-party relations; with Stanislaw Gebala, head of the Trade and Finances Department at the Central Committee, who gave them information on the conception of the stabilization of Polish economy. The delegation met and exchanged views with several leading representatives of Poland's social, political, state and economic institutions.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SUMMER SESSION OPENS 25 JUNE

Apro Opens Session

LD251840 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 25 Jun (MTI)--The Thursday session of the Hungarian parliament was opened by Speaker Antal Apro. He recalled, as a memento, the 40th anniversary of the offensive of Hitlerite Germany on the Soviet Union, and then went on to say:

"On the occasion of the anniversary, the USSR Supreme Soviet issued a peace appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world. According to the stand of the Hungarian People's Republic, peaceful coexistence among states with diverging social systems, protection of the results of detente and improvement of the international atmosphere comply with the universal interests of mankind and completely coincide with the Hungarian people's endeavours and the objectives of their peaceful, creative work.

"Our working people is filled with concern by the imperialist aspirations which are aimed at stepping up the arms race and upsetting the balance of military forces, and which add to the level of international tensions. What serves the interests of all the world's peoples in such a situation is if the responsible circles of international life, keeping an eye on the cause of world peace and security, make constructive efforts to stop the arms race, promote disarmament, eliminate the hotbeds of war, further negotiate settlement of moot questions and consolidate the exploits of detente.

"The Hungarian parliament gives voice to its agreement with and support for the Soviet peace initiatives. It is convinced that the dangers of man's peace and security can be averted through joint efforts of the peoples and effective action by every peace-loving and sober-minded force. The Hungarian People's Republic, as it did in the past, continues to join such initiatives and is ready to help their realization," said Antal Apro.

The speaker then announced that the Hungarian parliament was going to send a reply message to the USSR Supreme Soviet. The idea was approved unanimously.

Mehes on Industry

LD252252 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Report by Julia Tardos on speech by Industry Minister Lajos Mehes at 25 June National Assembly in Budapest]

[Text] The producers' price system and income regulations, which were introduced in 1980, convey the rigors of the world market for industry to a greater extent, stressed Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, in his speech. Only modern products of good quality can be sold. The buyer demands the provision of parts and repair services; he does not tolerate delays in deliveries. This still causes anxiety for us regarding exports, but it is necessary that these otherwise normal demands should become dominant in the domestic market and in the relationship between industry and buyers, and between industrial enterprises. Regarding the experiences and economic processes during the first 5 months of this year the minister said the following:

[Begin recording] Productivity developed well. It increased by about 6 percent, so it grew more rapidly than production. A greater number of products were produced by 31,000 fewer people. The enterprises are demanding investments, and they are receiving further significant credits mainly for export capacity and its increase. The prospects for investments are becoming lively.

However, we must investigate whether this is in harmony with investment possibilities in the people's economy. According to statistical evidence, our greatest problem is that our export marketing did not increase at a satisfactory pace. It is true industry is not in an easy situation. On the world market nowadays, many more want to sell than to buy. Undoubtedly, at such times it is mainly those who can economically manufacture modern products which are in demand, and who are able to adjust quickly to changing requirements, who are able to sell. The lesson for us from such a (?warning) is that the leaders of industry must also be more (?energetic), courageous and flexible.

Last year, we were able to maintain the policy of consolidating the attained standard of living. Developments in wages in enterprises this year also demonstrate that we shall fulfill the 5 percent increase in wages laid down in the 1981 economic plan. We shall not exceed the planned increase of 4.5-5 percent in the level of consumers' prices, including the increase in meat prices which has been announced.

Workers who receive wages and salaries will steadily change over the regular 5-day work week beginning this July. The change-over must be accomplished within the enterprises' own resources and without a decrease in the workers' wages. The level of the population's services must not go down for this reason. [end recording]

After this, Lajos Mehes spoke about the new organization of industrial direction, its functions and endeavors, and about the role and tasks of the ministry of industry.

[Begin recording] The ministry of industry had to carry out three tasks simultaneously during the past half year: create the new organization and eliminate the old ones; secure the continuity of industrial direction; begin to formulate and carry out the new tasks. How did the Ministry of Industry cope with these tasks? The staff of the new organization is exactly half that of the previous three ministries. The Ministry of Industry endeavored to secure continuity, realize the previous decisions, continue the dialogues which had begun, and solve the problems which emerged in the meantime in both the domestic economy and international economic relations. The relationship between the enterprises and the ministry, which is lively and varied and naturally diversified with debates, is in the process of formation. According to the judgment of the party and government leadership, the reorganization was successfully carried out--and our own collective also holds this opinion--so that it did not cause particular disturbance in the economy.

We cannot speak of the long-range industrial policy demands, because the working out of these is still ahead of us. Our tasks, more concretely, are specified by the law of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. To work on the realization of these means on the one hand that implementation of the already decided actions must be attended to, and on the other hand the (?path) of the realization of numerous industrial policy goals must be worked out after this. Thus, among other things, we must seek the methods with which the industrial system can achieve, out of general economic tasks, mainly the improvement of the conditions of balance and the increase of effectiveness, the realization of the tasks which fall on industry. Unfortunately, at the present time we cannot consider this to be resolved, particularly in the processing industry because, knowing the enterprises' medium-range plans, we are aware that further export opportunities must be sought, while the enterprises together are counting on greater investment opportunities than are reasonable.

In the interests of realizing the energy-saving program approved by the government, we must clear away all obstacles in industry which can delay the realization of the program. We are participating in drafting the complex energy-saving program; we must find the possibilities for reducing the utilization of materials and the methods which encourage or induce us to do so. Our equipment is heavier, so material expenses are higher. There is much waste material in Hungary, while at the same time we utilize little waste material. We must work out the details of two new central developmental programs: the central developmental program for electronics, and that for the manufacture of medicine, plant protectives and (?artificial fertilizers). Naturally, besides all this we must regularly solve the new problems which emerge in economic processes.

One of our most important tasks is to contribute to and stimulate technical progress. We consider the better collaboration between technical and economic thought in industry, and the more creative cooperation of the technical and economic intelligentsia to be necessary. We consider the continuation of modernizing the enterprises' organizational role to be important. There will be several criteria in this activity, the development of the ability to be flexible and adjust, irrespective of the size of the enterprises. It is our conviction that in the near and distant future, the development of this readiness at the organizations is one of our main tasks.

At the same time, we cannot overlook the fact—it cannot even be the subject of debate—that the role of the large enterprises and of work at large enterprises continues to be decisive with regard to the stability and strength of the socialist system. We must do everything for our large enterprises to be profitable—not however, ances but as the real result of work at the enterprise, and taking advantage of the true advantages of the large enterprise. [end recording]

Hetenyi Speech Reported

LD251530 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Report by reporter Julia Tardos on speech by Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, at Hungarian National Assembly Session in Budapest on 25 June—with portion recorded]

[Text] The National Assembly has been in session for more than 1 hour. At the beginning of the proceedings, parliament commemorated the 40th anniversary of the Hitlerite Fascist attack on the USSR. The Hungarian legislature also joined the peace appeal addressed to the parliaments and peoples of the world by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At present Dr Kalman Szabo, National Assembly deputy, is summing up the deputies' views as voiced in committee work. This means that deputies began the detailed work of the summer session with a debate on the implementation of last year's budget and of the financial plan of councils during the last plan period. In accordance with the agenda approved 1 hour ago, the experiences of the implementation of the law on statistics are also to be discussed and two deputies have already announced that they intend to interpellate.

Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, drew a balance sheet of last year's budget and in his report he analyzed, first and foremost, how 1980 fitted into the process of the implementation of long-term economic concepts. This is what the minister of finance said about this:

[Begin recording] During the course of 1980 we followed the line, confirmed at the 12th MSZMP Congress, which put in the forefront of economic activity the earliest possible establishment of a foreign trade balance and, linked to it, the consolidation of the standard of living and the improvement of living conditions. Already in 1979 perceptible results had been achieved in the improvement of the position of equilibrium. Last year has represented a further step on the difficult and necessary path that serves long-term interests, too. The foreign trade balance has further improved. Consumption by the population has increased, even though at a moderate pace. The increase in the income of the population and in retail prices developed in an adequate relation to each other in the course of 1980. The provision of goods was on the whole satisfactory and the relation of supply and demand in the sphere of investments became somewhat more favorable.

These favorable phenomena cannot conceal the fact that the improvement in the balance took place not at the planned rate of production but at a lower rate. Industrial production decreased. There was an increase of more than three percent over the previous year in agriculture, primarily as a result of favorable grain yields. Gross national income was down one percent.

A great part was played in the improvement of the balance by the fact that domestic expenditure of the national income was smaller than planned and was 2 percent below that of 1979 at comparable prices. The volume of investments decreased more than planned and the accumulation of stocks was also smaller than planned. This income, which was smaller than planned, indicates that--amid the ever more difficult external economic conditions--the standard of work performed in 1980 is still insufficient for the realization of the 5-year plan approved in December, and we must produce better results.

The year 1980 produced changes of outstanding significance and, we hope, changes of ever more favorable effect--in the management of the economy, too. We have significantly altered economic regulation by bringing it nearer to realistic conditions and putting it into the service of our main tasks. The transformation, together with the necessary problems that accompanied it, has taken place and today we can devote all our energies to the improvement of management and the meeting of requirements. [end recording]

Our revenue and expenditure developed, on the whole, in accordance with the plans, Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, continued. However, he added that this meant that the deficit in the state budget had not decreased. The budget took a greater part than originally planned in the field of expenditure involving the standard of living of the population, and so more was spent on social security. The maintenance of the planned level of prices also required that more needed to be spent on supporting prices than the planned figure.

Istvan Hetenyi then spoke about the new price structure: I should like to call your attention to the fact that this is not connected merely with retail prices and, indeed, this involves mostly other prices. In this sphere it was one of the strong points of 1980 that the prices of materials and energy became more realistic and the possibility of passing on costs in the production of processed goods was reduced. There was at the same time an increase in interest in exports. There was a rise in the exports of food and we were better at selling our textile products. All in all though, the processing industry cannot boast about its results in 1980 and this applies especially to the engineering industry. The reason for this was unsatisfactory quality. It is also unfortunate that there was no reduction in the energy needs of industry through the use of waste and secondary products.

I could go on listing the statements referring to 1980 in Istvan Hetenyi's report, but let me continue my report with what came logically in the minister's thoughts after the analysis of the results of last year. This year the people's economy is working on the tasks set by earlier results. This activity is in harmony with our plans. Exports have increased more than imports and industrial production is showing signs of growth, although as yet not at a sufficient rate.

The recession on the capitalist market calls for greater efforts. The weather is making agricultural work more difficult, too. When it submitted this year's budget, the government indicated that it could not promise more than the maintenance of the standard of living at its existing level and a continuous advance in the fields of housing construction and social and cultural provisions. This has been realized in the first 6 months [of 1981]. The plan envisaged an increase of 4.5-5 percent in retail prices; so far 3.8 percent of this has been realized.

The government has decided--after considering the issue from all sides--to raise the prices of meat products by an average of 10 percent from 29 June, the minister of finance announced. That means, in more detail, that the price of carcass meat will increase by 13 percent, meat products by 8 percent and poultry by 6 percent and this will represent an additional expenditure for households of a few tenths of 1 percent. The increase in meat prices will not affect prices at catering establishments or holiday costs.

The increase in meat prices has been made necessary by a 20 percent rise in wholesale prices last year because agriculture is using larger quantities of industrial products which are becoming more expensive. Let us add that this is a worldwide trend and is the outcome of large-scale production.

Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, mentioned that, wherever it was justified, prices were reduced. There have recently been instances of this in hardware products and paints and earlier in clothes.

More on Hetenyi Speech

LD252316 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Report by Julia Tardos on speech by Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi at 25 June National Assembly Session in Budapest--with portions recorded]

[Text] Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, said in connection with the functioning of the economy in 1980 that the foreign trade balance had improved, consumption by the population had increased, if only to a modest extent, and the situation regarding investment had become more favorable.

[Begin Hetenyi recording] These favorable phenomena, however, cannot conceal the fact that improvement in the balance took place not at the planned rate of production, but at the lower rate. Industrial production decreased. There was an increase of more than 3 percent over the previous year in agriculture, primarily as a result of favorable grain yields. Gross national income was down by 1 percent. Amidst ever more difficult foreign economic conditions, the standard of work performed in 1980 is still insufficient for realization of the 5-year plan approved in December and we must achieve better results.

The year 1980 has produced change of outstanding significance and, we hope, change of ever more favorable effect in the management of the economy, too. The budget redistributes a lower volume of income between the enterprises, and enterprise profits which can be spent depend to a greater extent on the produced income and profits than before. Naturally, it is a concommitant of differentiation that if there are more profitable enterprises, there must be less profitable enterprises as well. However, that part from the cooperatives which were hit by floods and inland water and certain agricultural cooperatives with poor conditions is noticeable; in 1980 there were relatively few enterprises functioning at a loss. Yet it could not be confidently asserted that every enterprise which has shown a profit is functioning at an appropriate level, even when measured by international standards. [end recording]

The minister of finance continued by saying that the new system of producer prices had improved the management of materials and energy. Agriculture, for example, had produced more than in 1979, even though it used 3 percent less energy. The predictions concerning large falls in enterprise profits had not proved correct either.

[Begin Hetenyi recording] It is a favorable fact that there are many enterprises which are already exporting at an appropriate level of profit and which were able to increase their exports in a dynamic manner last year. In total, however, the performance of many enterprises in our processing industry, and within this, particularly in the engineering industry, in the foreign markets is not yet reassuring. This can be attributed to the fact that the quality of a significant proportion of our products is not sufficiently competitive.

The costs of production remain very high in many spheres. In the management of our enterprises, one can only observe the initial signs of rational economies regarding costs and technological development along these lines. [end recording]

Investments decreased last year to an even greater extent than had been planned. On the other hand, 89,000 dwellings were built; one-third of these were state dwellings. Now, a few more words about 1980:

[Begin Hetenyi recording] Social insurance expenditures increased by 17 percent. The most significant item comprised pensions. Average pensions have come closer to average wages. The weight of financial subsidies increased, if only to a modest extent, within families' expenditures on raising children. The health and social expenditures of the budget increased by 14 percent. As compared to 1979, we increased cultural and education expenditure by almost 16 percent; we increased cultural and education expenditure by almost 10 percent. Expenditures on administration, law and security and defense increased to a much lesser extent than those mentioned earlier, by altogether 8.4 percent. [end recording]

Thereafter, the minister of finance discussed results attained thus far in the current year. Production has increased, but not sufficiently. Exports, however, increased more rapidly than imports. The supply of products has improved and retail trade turnover has improved. Then came the subject which the deputies and probably our listeners as well awaited with the greatest interest: consumer prices.

[Begin Hetenyi recording] After careful consideration, the government has decided to increase the price of meat products by an average of 10 percent, starting 29 June. This measure will increase price levels by a few tenths of 1 percent, within the framework of the rise in the price level planned for this year. The increase in meat prices has become necessary because, owing to higher prices of industrial products used in agriculture, buying-in prices had to be increased by approximately 20 percent during the past year and one-half in order to maintain incentives to producers. Even after the price rise, which has now been decided upon, the budget will be providing a 23 percent subsidy on average to consumer prices on meat products.

Within the on average 10 percent rise in the price of meat products, the price of carcass meat will increase by 13 percent, meat products by 8 percent and poultry by an average of 6 percent. In the catering trade, the price of meals will increase only to the extent to which the higher cost of meat increases the cost of raw materials. In children's institutions and in social and health institutions, the state covers the cost of the rise in the price of meat and meat products; contributions to be paid by the population remain unchanged. At the same time, the standards of catering in the general schools and in the residential schools will increase.

As for the meals provided at work places, the rise in prices will be covered by the employer; the catering prices paid by workers will remain unchanged. Holiday costs will not increase, either, as a result of this measure.

We devote great attention to ensuring that there should be order in the sphere of consumer prices and prices hsould, when it is economically justified, not only increase but should also decrease. In the course of reorganization of producer prices on 1 January 1980, prices were reduced over a relatively wide range of clothing. In line with changes in world market prices, most recently there have been reductions in prices of paints and certain instruments, both regarding producer and consumer prices. In internal trade, sound price and business policies are on the increase. Thus, for example, the retail enterprises in a number of instances passed on increases in producer prices only partially or with delays; in other words, not in an automatic manner and in the case of certain products they have reduced the differential between consumer and producer prices.

The Sixth 5-Year Plan prescribes that we should preserve the purchasing power of less than average pensions and that we should increase the purchasing power of the lowest pensions.

We regard this task as one that should be implemented in the current year. For that reason, the minimal sum of the so-called pension automatism was increased by the government from 70 forints to 100 forints, starting in mid-1981. The minimal increase of 100 forints per year results in a rise of not 2 but at least 5 percent for at least one-half of all pensioners and thus their pensions will keep in step with development of the price level. At the same time, as a once only measure, we have increased the spouse's supplement given to pensioners by 100 forints. [end recording]

The minister of finance then went on to talk about more general issues. He warned that the quantity of investments planned for this year must not be exceeded. He then spoke about efficiency.

[Begin Hetenyi recording] The creation of the MInistry of Industry and the Ministry of Culture was made for more efficient work by the government. According to our conviction, this, besides improving the level of administration, at the same time made it possible to reduce the numbers working in these two organizations by more than 700. The staff of the directing organs, ministries, national authorities and councils, beyond the reduction in the number of staff in the two aforementioned ministries, was reduced by more than 3,400 between 1976 and 1980. By the more sensible location of a number of offices, more than 1.5 billion forints' worth of investment was avoided. The measures intended to achieve economies have produced good results, among them the measures implemented from the beginning of last year relating to the use of cars in public ownership. Handing over several hundred cars of Western make, the placing of strong restrictions on private use and other measures have already produced savings of 130 million forints and are expected to result in savings of 300 million forints per year from this year onward. The measures serving the abolition of gasoline vouchers and the making of the fuel utilization norms stricter have resulted in a decrease of 12 percent in the use of gasoline. The representational expenditures in the budget have also been perceptibly reduced. [end recording]

However, as the minister of finance has said, the requirement for greater efficiency cannot stop at the gates of enterprises. The fact that 70 independent enterprises have come about this year from the splitting up of larger enterprises or trusts is not sufficient.

[Begin Hetenyi recording] When the differences are more and more manifest in the economic work of different enterprises, then, taking this idea further, we can only expect better performance from the factory units, sections and workers if they see that those who work better, receive a better income. Work is underway for development of those simple enterprises and cooperative organizational forms which, supplementing the present ones, can meet more efficiently, flexibly, at a lower cost and with less administration the requirements of the population for services, building and the supply of industrial products.

We have gained favorable experiences as regards the flat rate payment accounting introduced this year in the spheres of state and cooperative retail trade and the catering trade. [end recording]

The minister of finance spoke also about the new measures intended to improve housing management and then asked the National Assembly to approve the draft bill on economic work in 1980.

KADAR, LAZAR RECEIVE SRV AMBASSADOR BUI THAN LINH

LD251250 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 24 Jun (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Antal Apro, speaker of parliament, have received the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Bui Than Linh, on an introductory visit.

OFFICIALS ATTEND SOVIET COSMONAUT'S RECEPTION

LD252342 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 24 Jun (MTI)--Vladimir Pavlov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary, gave a reception in honour of the Soviet cosmonauts' delegation, Wednesday evening. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the HSWP Budapest Committee, all members of the Political Committee, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC, several members of the Council of Ministers and senior officials of Hungary's party, state, economic, cultural and scientific life attended the event on the Hungarian side.

This event marks the end of the official programme of the Soviet cosmonauts' delegation. The guests are going to have some days of rest in Hungary.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE ZHIVKOV ON REELECTION

AU242010 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, received the following telegram from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and from Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic:

Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, please allow us to convey to you genuine and best wishes on the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We are convinced that, under the BCP's leadership, the fraternal Bulgarian people will achieve further noteworthy successes in implementing the 12th BCP Congress decisions, in the prosperity of the country and in building a developed socialist society.

We express to you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, wishes for good health and for great successes in the responsible work performed by you in service of peace, in the interest of the cause of rallying the socialist community and in deepening the fraternal friendship between our peoples, parties and countries.

JOINT-SOVIET MILITARY TRAINING EXERCISE IN SILESIA

LD251946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] In accordance with plan, joint training of units of the Polish People's Army and the Soviet Army is being carried out at practice grounds of the Silesian Military District. Under difficult weather conditions a review of achievements of the allied armies is taking place at practice ranges and the best experiences are being adopted in political and combat training. The joint exercises contribute to the perfecting of allied cooperation, deepening of Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms, and education of soldiers in the spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism. They also provide the opportunity to strengthen cordial personal links and soldiers' camaraderie.

Let us add that such training has its own tradition: The Polish soldiers--those of the rocket troops, for instance--perfect their combat skills on Soviet Army practice ranges; and the Soviet comrades-in-arms on Polish People's Army practice ranges. In this way the brotherhood-in-arms born in the struggle against fascism during World War II is being cemented today in responsible service in the interest of peace and socialism.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI VIEWS ALLIANCE WITH USSR

LD251630 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jun (PAP)--"The internal enemies of [words indistinct] normalization of the situation and the overcoming of the crisis," wrote Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. "However, they are unable to strain the mighty foundations of (?ideological and) class alliance with the Soviet Union and the brotherhood-in-arms of the Polish People's Army and the Soviet Army. This alliance withstood the test of World War Two [words indistinct] trying post-war years."

"Socialist internationalism is a guarantee of our national existence, independence and the [words indistinct] national duty is to perform duly the tasks resulting from our alliance. Obviously, the Soviet Union too wants to have a strong and trustworthy ally. Whoever understands this simple truth will share all of the judgements contained in the CPSU CC letter to the [words indistinct] of Soviet comrades is understandable. The point is to maintain the existing alignment of forces and security of the entire socialist community in a situation of forcible armaments imposed on NATO states by the U.S."

"The policy of alliances, especially with the Soviet Union, is dictated by the supreme interests of the Polish nation, its position in the contemporary alignment of forces in the world, and the need for lasting guarantees of independence. Whoever undermines our alliance hurts the causes which are the most vital to all Poles," the paper concluded.

TRYBUNA LUDU WELCOMES SUPREME SOVIET APPEAL

LD251240 Warsaw PAP in English 0835 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jun (PAP)--"The appeal of the Soviet Parliament should be treated with utmost attention by world parliaments, which cannot fail to adopt a stance on the most exigent problems of the present day," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU commentator Daniel Lulinski in connection with the Supreme Soviet's launching of an appeal to world parliaments and nations.

"The appeal has been launched under the circumstances of an entangled and worsening international situation, and the winding up by the USA and other NATO states of spirals of new dangerous nuclear missile armaments in Europe.

It has been launched at a time when a policy of gaining military and political supremacy in the world is openly propagated across the ocean, also by way of supplying arms to Chinese hegemonists and certain military and political acts in the Middle East."

While aggressive imperialist circles are taking such actions, the U.S. refuses to take up Soviet offers of disarmament negotiations, also concerning the military sphere, that were submitted by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress last February.

"The Supreme Soviet's appeal confirms the unchanging character of the Soviet programme of peace and detente for the 1980's adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress."

"The appeal is addressed to the common sense and responsibility of world parliaments and the forces which they represent. The appeal expresses the conviction that through joint effort and good will, nations can reverse the current disquieting trends in the international situation.

"The Polish public opinion sees the appeal of the Supreme Soviet to be a confirmation of the unchanging character of Soviet peace policy, which reflects the programme goals of socialism and agrees with the humanist goals and interests of all mankind," the paper wrote.

Writing on the same subject, the trade unions' daily GLOS PRACY added: "The Soviet appeal once again confirms two fundamental principles which guide Soviet foreign policy, namely that the USSR is ready to negotiate a limitation or ban on any kind of weapon, and that it is always ready to conduct talks on all the current problems of peace and security."

WESTERN BANKS' VIEW OF NATION'S DEBTS REPORTED

LD252301 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 25 Jun 81

(By PAP correspondent Marek Ostrowski]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jun (PAP)--Representatives of several hundred Western banks, Poland's creditors, met in Paris behind closed doors to work out a common approach to Polish postulates of rescheduling debt repayment.

Two different attitudes appear to have emerged so far. West European banks were sympathetic to the idea of concluding an agreement providing for rescheduling or refinancing of Polish debts due for repayment this year and were prepared to discuss with Poland all the technicalities.

The Americans however, are known to have a different attitude, although a group of American banks has agreed to the suspension of the debts falling due this year, insisting on the repayment of interest rates though they do favour a longer negotiating procedure and question the very principle of allowing Poland to put off repayment of debts. American bankers are trying to persuade their partners to make a careful analysis of the ability of the Polish economy to pay back its earlier incurred debts.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCES

Katowice, Przemysl Conferences

LD251200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Today at 0900, representatives of the Katowice and Przemysl Voivodship party organization is represented at the conference by 500 delegates, the overwhelming majority of whom were elected for the first time to a voivodship conference. They will select 127 delegates to the ninth congress.

The discussion, it is thought, will be dominated by economic problems. Most of the 16,000 motions, proposals and demands submitted during the preparations for the congress concerned such problems. The Katowice region has a fundamental significance for the national economy, particularly now that the problems of energy and coal have become the decisive factors in curbing an ultimate economic castastrophe.

In Przemysl Voivodship, where the party organization numbers over 24,500 members, they are represented at the conference by 300 delegates. This region will be represented at the ninth congress by 16 delegates, 15 of whom will be elected by today's conference. One delegate has already been elected from the Polish state railways branch in Przemysl. Among others, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat Stanislaw Gabrielski and Chairman of the Central Auditing Commission Jerzy Muszynski have arrived at the voivodship conference.

Kania Speaks at Katowice

LD251440 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Excerpts] A PZPR voidvodship electoral conference is being held in Katowice. The participants include Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

During the discussion, (Jan Zielinski), first secretary of the urban committee (?in Sosnowiec) proposed that there be the election of a first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee, so that the newly-elected secretary could listen to the discussions with a view to implementing the suggestions and proposals being made. Four candidates were proposed: Andrzej Zabinski, former first secretary of the Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee, Michal (Roztyszowski), docent at the Silesian Polytechnic in Gliwice; Miroslaw Major, chief engineer at the Staszic colliery; and (Jerzy Blaszak) engineer at the Batory steelplant. One of the candidates, Miroslaw Major, did not accept his candidacy, giving his full support to Andrzej Zabinski.

The floor was then taken by Stanislaw Kania, who said that an act of great significance was now taking place. To elect the first secretary of the voivodship committee is a matter of your democratic right. The Politburo is not accustomed to putting forward its own opinions on this [word indistinct]. However, Stanislaw Kania said, it is not a matter of indifference to me, nor to Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, who is to be first secretary of the Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee. This results from the fact that the Katowice party organization is part of the whole party, but it is not the only one of the 49 PZPR voivodship organizations, just as the Katowice Voivodship is not the only one of the 49 voivodships. The industrial heart of the country beats here; hence the very great responsibility of the party organization, (?including) that of the first secretary. Things cannot go well in Poland if they go wrong here, and things cannot go well in the party if they do not go well here. I wish that they go well; I wish that in Silesia and the Basin the Katowice Voivodship party organization may help the whole country get onto the straight road and out of the crisis.

I know Comrade Zabinski; I myself proposed him for the post of first secretary of the voivodship committee in Katowice after the sixth plenum. He is one of the authors of the Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. Since his holding the post of first secretary of the Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee, which he took over 9 months ago, I think that we have the right to [word indistinct] that we did not make a (?mistake) in recommending him for that post.

The voivodship conference debate is proceeding.

Zabinski Reelected

LD251636 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Katowice that the results of the elections to the post of first secretary to the voivodship committee were announced a half hour ago. The delegates to the voivodship conference again entrusted this function to Andrzej Zabinski, who received 332 out of 491 valid votes.

Katowice Session Continues

LD260902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski are participating in the Katowice PZPR programmatic and election conference. Apart from intraparty matters, discussion at today's Katowice conference was dominated by economic problems. The speakers devoted a great deal of time to coalmining and to possibilities of raising output through increased employment, through supplies of spares and through an immediate improvement in the supply system. Without coal there can be no bread, stated (Franciszek Banczek) from the Barabara Chorzow coal mine. The catastrophic state of the natural environment was discussed, as were housing problems in the Silesian (Basin). Support was voiced for the speediest and most consistent possible introduction of economic reform based on workers' self-government.

The discussion was interrupted several times, first with procedures for electing a voivodship committee first secretary and then by procedures for determining the number of candidates to voivodship authoritative posts and delegates to the ninth extraordinary party congress. A number of questions and doubts were raised regarding the candidacies for the ninth congress of persons from the central authorities recommended by the Politburo. First Secretary Stanislaw Kania spoke twice on the issue, giving detailed explanations. Eventually, following a vote, the session decided to include on the list of candidates to the ninth congress seven persons recommended by the Politburo. This was done only after they had answered a large number of questions. Among those candidates who are members of the central authorities and offices are: Tadeusz Bejm, Mieczyslaw Galanowski, Kazimierz Kakol, Adam Krzysztoporski, Zbigniew Madej, Norbert Michta and Mieczyslaw Wojtczak. The conference will elect 127 delegates to the ninth extraordinary party congress.

The Katowice Voivodship programmatic and election conference session is continuing its work.

Kania Expresses Optimism

LD260922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Katowice]

[Excerpts] The Katowice PZPR Voivodship programmatic and election conference session ended just before midnight and will resume again at 1000 today. Fourteen delegates spoke in yesterday's discussion, mainly on socioeconomic issues. Toward the end of yesterday, after 14 hours of debate, the floor was again briefly taken by Stanislaw Kania.

[Begin Kania recording] I am taking away the best possible impression from this conference. It has given me, and not only me, (?increased) optimism that the party's strength is growing. I would like to wish you that your debates continue to take place in a party climate. This is very important, (? no less important than) [word indistinct] this kind of profoundly party climate throughout the voivodship, throughout (Eastern) Poland. I thank you sincerely [words indistinct]. [applause] [end recording]

With these words, Stanislaw Kania took his leave of the delegates to the Katowice conference. Important commitments are awaiting him in Warsaw. The Katowice debate will resume at 1000 today.

Przemysl Conference Election

LD260930 Warsaw PAP in English 0803 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 25 Jun (PAP)--Three more PUWP report-election conferences opened today: They are the conferences of voivodship organizations in Katowice and Przemysl, and the party organization of the Navy.

The voivodship election conference in Przemysl elected Zenon Czech first secretary of the voivodship committee in secret ballot.

Grabski 'Walkout' in Poznan

NC251521 Paris AFP in English 1500 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jun (AFP)--Polish communists in the Poznan region gave a rebuff both to local hardliners and party bosses in Warsaw yesterday at their conference to select delegates to the party congress next month.

The conference, attended by prominent hardliner Tadeusz Grabski, elected as local party first secretary Edward Skrzypczak, who declared himself in favour of "open dialogue" with the independent trade union Solidarity and the church.

Members also refused to consider any potential congress delegates who had not come up through all stages of the local party hierarchy, thus ruling out Central Committee members who said they had a right to stand in any region under electoral rules adopted and confirmed by two party plenums.

The move, adopted by 214 votes to 202 with 70 abstentions in a secret session, excluded General Stanislaw Zaczkowski, the new head of the Central Committee's Department for the Mass Media Leslaw Tokarski and former Poznan First Secretary Jerzy Kusiak who had already failed to be selected as a candidate by his local cell.

But the conference agreed to reconsider its decision today following an appeal by national party chief Stanislaw Kania, who had been contacted by Mr Grabski.

Mr Grabski had accused the conference of being "manipulated by the horizontal structures"--the new unorthodox grassroots organizations within the party--and of harming party unity. But after telephoning Mr Kania and relaying his opinion that the decision was against party rules Mr Grabski again saw the vote reconfirmed by a show of hands from members angered at his accusation that they were "anti-party."

Mr Grabski walked out, but came back when the conference demanded his return, accusing him of "desertion in a difficult situation." He said he would stay "as a disciplined member of the party caring for its higher interests." It took another telephone conversation with Mr Kania before members agreed to reconsider their decision on candidates today. One member present at the conference said Mr Kania had "expressed anxiety" and asked for the problem to be considered "on a broader basis then the purely regional."

The clashes at Poznan--where a new Moscow-backed "forum" of hardliners emerged last weekend--illustrate the stormy and passionate atmosphere surrounding the unprecedentedly democratic selections of congress delegates.

So far 1,356 delegates have been chosen out of 1,967, many of them replacing members of the party's "old guard".

Two of the most important in political influence and size of membership--Katowice and Warsaw--were opening today and Saturday.

At Katowice--where a similar forum criticising the Central Committee arose recently then subsided after being denounced in Warsaw--two other prominent Politboro hardliners, local party first secretary Andrzej Zaginski and Stefan Olszowski, are up for reselection.

Mr. Kania and Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski were both at the Katowice congress, demonstrating the determination of the leadership to bring all its political weight to bear to ensure that all members of the Politburo keep their seats.

Politburo 'Suggestions' Allowed

LD251108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] The second day of the report-back and election conference of the PZPR in Poznan started at 0900. The first item on the agenda was the passing of an important decision by the delegates.

They maintain their position concerning the right of the conference to decide whether participants not possessing a delegate mandate can become candidates for delegates to the congress. At the same time, it has been decided by virtue of the resolution to enter on the list of candidates comrades recommended by the Politburo.

Because of yesterday's impasse in the debate, the delegates have been trying to make up the lost time this morning. The debate has flared up. The speakers deal with problems of fundamental importance for the party and the country, both intraparty problems and economic issues.

The stance and tasks of the mass media are being assessed. Yesterday the delegates elected the first secretary of the party voivodship committee. The election results were announced about midnight. Edward Skrzypczak, currently secretary of the factory committee in Cegielski, has been elected new first secretary.

Grabski Expresses Thanks

LD251830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] In Poznan today the voivodship report-back and election conference of the PZPR continued its session. Taking into account yesterday's appeal by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee, the delegates passed a resolution stating that participants in the conference who are not delegates but who have been recommended by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the party can be entered into the list of candidate delegates to the ninth congress. Member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, Tadeusz Grabski, who is participating in the conference, expressed his thanks for the passage of this resolution.

Following this, delegates to the ninth congress were elected. The results of the voting wil be announced later. The Poznan Voivodship party organization will be represented at the highest party forum by 76 delegates of whom 13 have already been directly elected at party conferences in large work enterprises and educational establishments. Elections of the authorities of the voivodship party echelons were also held. The discussion is currently in progress.

Poznan Second Day Debates End

LD260956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] This morning at about 0300, the second day of the Poznan conference debate ended.

Procedural discussion lasted for a fairly long time, connected, among other things, with the open vote on including on the list of congress candidates four people recommended by the Politburo. At the conclusion of this conflict there was a conspicuous show of support for First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania.

In the discussion in Poznan, account-settling (?trends) frequently emerged, but it was dominated by topics linked with an assessment of the crisis and ways of remedying it. Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, spoke at the conference. He counted among the negative phenomena occurring in the party, among other things, signs of formal democracy and even, as he put it, electoral frenzy [amok wyborczy]. He also said that the election of new party authorities is taking place with clear harm to the workers, whose share in them is too low. Tadeusz Grabski criticized some voivodship party conferences up to now for being examples of a slackening in party discipline. He also opposed the elimination from the authorities of worthy party activists.

Olszowski Conference Speech

LD252150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2116 GMT 24 Jun 81

["Extensive excerpts" of speech by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at Piotrkow Tribunalski Voivodship report-back and election conference; date not given--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: There is not much time at all left before the congress. [Words indistinct] and it is the will of the Central Committee, of the Politburo and of the whole party that this congress begin on 14 July. We must still complete the preparation of a number of necessary documents. First, the programmatic resolution of the congress --a draft of such a resolution, a resolution [word indistinct] of the workers' movement, an appeal from the party to the nation. We must also complete such documents as an amended draft of the reform, which is at a very advanced stage; a stabilization plan, a government document which is at a moderately advanced stage; and it is also necessary to send out to the congress delegates a report on the state of the national economy. This document is already in the Sejm. It is today a good version of the document and I can say this boldly because I myself was one of the critics of the first draft. In addition, we must complete a report on the Central Committee, a report of the Central Party Control Commission and of the Central Auditing Commission and also of the commission headed by Comrade Tadeusz Grabski, which is dealing with the completion of matters relating to the settlement of accounts. This commission, as we all know, should also finish its work by the end of this month.

But very many matters remain. This requires a great deal of effort and that a principle fundamentally different than in the case of previous congresses be adopted: namely, the principle that this congress--the ninth extraordinary congress--is being prepared jointly by the delegates elected to the congress together with the outgoing Central Committee. This is a very important principle and of innovating significance.

Now I am moving--and I shall try to be as brief as possible--to certain problems touched on during the discussion. First, I would like to start with criticism about the Politburo. We at the Politburo, as all its members and as the Politburo and the Secretariat as a whole, are listening to many critical remarks and accept much of this criticism. But we would like this criticism to be fair; in other words, to take into account all the conditions under which the Politburo must work and solve various problems. What is an undoubted achievement of the Politburo--and this is what I also want to repeat at this conference--is the fact that it has maintained the line of social agreement. Whatever this Politburo is accused of, the achievement of this line in an inordinately difficult situation--sometimes, it is true, thanks to compromise--is an undoubted achievement.

After all, it was precisely party organizations in numerous resolutions that more than once demanded compromises, talks, conciliation and the finding of solutions from the Politburo.

Under such conditions the Politburo sought these compromise solutions. Was the Politburo always delighted with these compromises which had to be carried out at that time in order to maintain the line of agreement? No, certainly not. Were there not such matters which went outside the Politburo which were dealt with by the government on behalf of the committee? Yes, there were, of course. The Politburo had very little influence on, for instance, the settlement of the Bydgoszcz conflict [words indistinct]. It had very little influence on the matter of the Lodz agreement with students, on which it also adopted a critical stance, as it did on a few more.

Of course, one could say that this testifies to a certain weakness of this organ, but it also testifies to the fact that the Politburo had to take into account various realities which arose during this exceptionally difficult situation. Continuous work on trying to make ends meet in the national economy, difficult talks with the allies—these are all realities in which the Politburo has to work. So may all those who criticize this Politburo so sharply and so willingly try to put themselves for just a short time in the position of the members of this Politburo. Nevertheless, I would say that we shall (?accept) what is just in this criticism. After all, in 20 days or so we shall be called to account for all this. It will depend on the congress who is elected and who is not elected. The congress will decide to whom the mandate can be entrusted again and to whom it should not be entrusted. The issue however is [words indistinct] that the party authorities should be characterized by this great sense of responsibility which characterizes the Politburo at present.

People are very eager to charge the Politburo with sluggishness and with inefficiency. No doubt there is much truth in this. There are accusations of inadequate contacts with work establishments, though I personally could not accept such a charge. As far as I can, as far as my physical and mental ability allow, I try [words indistinct] and meet people. Many other comrades do the same.

But let us say that the activity of the Politburo is not only a missionary activity. There is also a certain amount of staff work. What would I include among the particularly durable achievements of this Politburo? The establishment of the system of social guarantees, which the Politburo has treated very seriously. What kind of guarantees are they? They are guarantees for the implementation of the line of socialist renewal, of the political trend of that renewal. Thus in the first place, these are the guarantees contained in the draft statute regarding interparty life. But they also include guarantees contained in the draft bills already submitted to the speaker, such as, for example, the bills on trade unions, on the control of publications and public performances, on workers' self-government, and on the socialist enterprises.

What was the weakness in the renewal processes after, for instance, 1956 or 1970, since a line of renewal also existed then? The weakness was in fact that it was not supported by a system of normative acts which would constitute or will constitute, in this case, a guarantee against future deformations of our social life. They also constitute definite new regulations concerning the model and the system.

True, the fact that some of these bills were called into question at one of the recent meetings of the National Consultative Commission [of Solidarity] may be very worrying. I am not taking a stand on the merits of these issues, because I do not yet know the arguments Solidarity advanced while questioning some of those bills. I think that such an action, however, is very dangerous, especially when the bills are being submitted to the Sejm for approval. I would like, moreover, to say that the undoubted achievement of the Politburo is the definition of the line of socialist renewal. What does that line consist of? The essence is to restore the fundamental values of socialism and the ideological Leninist norms in the life of our party and the orientation toward the development of socialist democracy, linked with respect for the law and strengthening the position of the working class in the life of the party and of the state; for strengthening the leading role of the party and for modernizing the management of the socialist economy and the state. It consolidates the idea of social justice and restores ethical and moral standards. These are the guidelines of our party as a Marxist-Leninist party, one fighting for socialist ideals.

I think that these formulas contain the profound significance inherent in the programmatic assumptions of the line of socialist renewal; and that on that path we can surely and positively proceed toward the congress, and also after the congress. I think, too, that the achievements of the Politburo include the implementation of a calm but effective policy toward settling accounts: of ridding the party of various people who bear the responsibility either for distortion or for various incorrect economic and political decisions. The work of Comrade Grabski's commission, which I have cited, is one very important element in the introduction of respect for the law in our life.

Now I come to the issue of our party's ideological principles. Well, we often repeat that our party has the opportunity to operate as a Marxist-Leninist party, as the party of the working class. If our party takes any other profile, it will lose the opportunity to restore its leading role and will also lose its function as the guarantor of Poland's socialist development.

In view of this, I think that it is a very dubious thing from the point of view of effective party functioning to undermine its fundamental principles of operation and basic ideological principles. I am speaking about this because at this conference too we have seen such an attempt to undermine the party's ideological principles. And finally, I wish to say that the issue linked with this is the question of attitude to the achievements of People's Poland. I have heard speakers at this conference saying that the party has been working toward a crisis for 36 years; or to put it another way, one comrade said it made mistakes in 1944. This is all an argument borrowed from a completely different camp. It is, briefly, a position taken from bourgeois historiography or which is launched by the opponents of our party. And I would say sincerely to comrades who voice such opinions: Our ways must part. [applause]

Even if one accepts the many shortcomings and the many difficult moments of that 36-year period, there is an achievement which is indisputable, which nobody, from communists to the church leadership and the late Cardinal Wyszynski--one of the great figures of the 36-year period--which nobody has denied: The achievement of People's Poland is the recreation of Polish statehood within secure borders. Is this a small thing? It is a great thing. It is a thing which the Polish bourgeoisie, which is so readily recalled sometimes, could not manage to organize.

How our postwar history is simplified! One cannot say that after the war we pushed that wagon of misery, as someone here said, in one direction. Oh no! The father of one of the comrades standing for first secretary of the voivodship committee was shot by a gang. And was that gang pushing the wagon in the same direction that shot his father there? Let us look at the class-based truth of that period of People's Poland and of that achievement. There were various class forces pushing in various directions. The strength of our party, the strength of Polish communists was this, that we managed, despite all our weaknesses and the mistakes of our predecessors, to unite the nation, to create the state and to ensure the definite development of that state, although not perhaps as was expected.

I am speaking about this matter, among others, against the background of the remark made so lightly by one of the comrades speaking from this rostrum: Oh, we demand punishment of those responsible for the genocide of 1970. And whom would you like to punish? Would you punish Wladyslaw Gomulka? This may be the greatest personality of our leftwing.

Of course the epilogue of the December 1970 events was tragic. And our party adopted an attitude to this epilogue. But please do remember that it was precisely the still living Wieslaw [pseudonym of Wladyslaw Gomulka in the communist underground movement during World War II] who created the concept of the PPR [Polska Partia Robotnicza--Polish Worker Party; name of the communist party in the years 1942-48] of the united struggle for national and social liberation. He was one of the creators of the leftwing partisan warfare, and the author of the concept of an overture to the Armia Krajowa [Home Army: the Polish underground army during World War II]. Moreover, he was a champion of the struggle for the northern and western territories and one of the first organizers of administration on those lands. Is it so easy to strike out all that today? To demand punishment?

And I would like to add even more. Comrade Gomulka was a man of great personal modesty and no such perversions and corrupt practices as unfortunately occurred during the--let us be frank--inglorious decade of the 1970's did not occur during his era. Ochab [Edward Ochab, PZPR first secretary before Gomulka] built a villa and was removed from his post immediately.

So what about cooling down these demands? To cool them down if it is (?not absolutely) certain that everything is known for sure and revealed. [sentence as heard]

But here I would like to pass on to the issue of crises; since this really is a serious problem and since the history of crises in Poland has not spared us pain, has complicated our postwar development and because there are quite a few of these crises.

It is true that one could put it differently. There were crises in other countries too, in Hungary in 1956, in the GDR in 1953, and in Czechoslovakia in 1968. Everywhere these crises phenomena ended with a military solution including an intervention by brotherly states or, as in Hungary, with a Soviet intervention. For this reason the party has found and is still finding and wants to continue to find within itself enough strength to resolve--in this part of Europe, in this country and in this state--all our problems by using our own strength and by using in the main solutions of a political nature. I think this is how one should view this matter. But in any event the thing that might be particularly important right now is to find--and this is undoubtedly the task of the congress, and because this is the task of the congress does not mean that this is the task solely of the Politburo or of the first secretary but of the whole of our party--and to draw up those effective guarantees against a crisis of the future. This, I would say, applies not just on an economic level, but also on a political, social and ideological level.

While on the subject, the following thought springs to mind. It is obviously correct that social organizations, in cooperation with People's Councils, with the government and with our party, are erecting monuments in places where the tragedies of our 36 years have taken place--in Gdansk, Szczecin or Poznan--and are erecting these monuments in order that they might serve the unity of the nation and also testify to the fact that these socialist authorities admit to making mistakes when necessary and are trying to straighten out the road of the development of this nation.

Let us also remember other facts, since we are going back to history. In the May revolution of 1926 more than 400 people were killed, and no one has ever erected any monument. Moreover, what monuments have been erected in honor of peasants shot dead in peasant strikes before the war? What monuments in Krakow, in (Semperit) and in other incidents? Perhaps one should also remember in the form of monuments that period of history and of persecution against the working class. [applause]

And now comrades, I would like to go on to the next matter: the question of Poland's position. I am speaking of this question because in this discussion words were used as though some people want to harness Poland with the yoke of dependence and submissiveness or that those Poles who do not look after Poland are not worthy to be called Poles, if I quote these words correctly. Comrades, I would be very, very careful with such words and such accusations. It is easy to hurl such words. A publication issued by the Solidarity trade union described me as a traitor. How far will those people go? By what right can one say, on what basis, empowered by what? I would seriously advise that such accusations and slanders against activists of our party be made with more consideration and not so hastily.

I would like to approach this issue on its merits, since it is a matter which must be elucidated on its merits. I am speaking of this here because I got the impression that here and there, and in today's discussion too, there seems to have emerged an idea of a Poland that could live as an isolated creation, not linked with its neighbors, independent of the entire international situation. Someone even said that there is nothing to lose with those tensions in the international situation.

[Words indistinct] even Dmowski [prewar nationalist] understood well that Poland can be, can exist and can function as a state of that scale and power only with the support of one of her neighbors, of good-neighborly and friendly relations. This is a very narrow choice: either with the support of Russia or the support of Germany. The Sanacja [Pilsudski government] thought before the war that it could function without either one. At the last moment it began to try to flirt with the Germans; and we know how that ended.

I think that the great achievement of our socialist state is the fact that we have created--our predecessors created--a system of alliances based on Soviet Russia. And let no one be in any doubt about the fact that what is written down in the letter from the CPSU is the truth: that unless the Soviet Union guarantees our independent existence, then within a few or a dozen years this existence might cease. These are not idle scares. Unfortunately this is the truth.

It is only Polish rightwing articles published about a month ago that claim the Poles could really hobnob with the Germans on the basis of a peace treaty and that to all intents and purposes it has the same position as the West German tribunal in Karlsruhe. Everyone knows that the FRG objectives of absorbing the GDR and then dealing with Poland have not disappeared. The fact that we have signed a treaty, on which I worked myself, and that we have signed a whole range of agreements does not change the class nature of that state and does not change, if I may be allowed to use the phrase, the claims written in the constitution of that state.

This is why Comrade Kaczurba correctly reminded us of the phrase "from the Mosel to the Neimen." And this, if I may be pardoned for the expression, is no fantasy. This is plain reality which must be seen. And today we are able to function as a sovereign and independent state only if we are linked up with the community of socialist states, and only in this system of forces which we have at present. Otherwise we shall become nothing more than a toy. Some people think: What the hell, power will change in Poland and then things will be all right. They will give us a new Marshal Plan. Walesa will go off to the United States--he has already been to Japan--and as we all know he will fix a lot of things there. And then things will go just fine. No? First, they will not give us anything. The West has already put us out into the cold on several occasions--Gierek, among others, was also put out into the cold to some extent in this matter. And here our confidence can only be based on maintaining our bonds based on allies.

I am speaking about this matter because I have come across such questioning of fact, although it is true that at this conference no one has questioned this directly. Thus, this matter is ideological on the one hand but is also a matter of political realism on the other hand.

Now I will move to the next matter, the problem of reform. I do not wish to discuss the economic situation because it is true I could quote data right now--they are more or less known and the important thing is not to (?quote) these data. [as heard] But I would also like to say that we of the Reform Commission would like to present at the party congress an already amended draft of the reform. This amended draft of the reform is based on the discussion which began as soon as the reform was announced; in other words, from January. So far about 2,000 suggestions and proposals have reached the Reform Commission. We would like to submit this as material to be passed by the congress. This testifies to the fact that it is the party's firm will to go along the road of reform and that there is firm will and conviction of the fact that there is quite simply no going back to management using bureaucratic methods based on directives, perhaps apart from certain spheres for a short period of time.

I would be against introducing immediately the principle of the total freedom of enterprises in defining their output, the amount of money to be spent on wages, on accumulation, on modernization and so on. Without doubt we shall move in this direction in the future. And after all this is clearly formulated in theses of the reform.

But also clearly formulated in the theses of the reform is the fact that certain production branches must in the future continue to be regulated through directives, because otherwise it will be difficult to ensure a whole range of market articles, at the very least children's clothing and things like this, if absolutely full freedom were granted here for factories to shape their production. Thus, the individual interest of a factory must be combined here with the national socialist interest.

But perhaps this is a matter which is easier and simpler. However, the most important matter is that of price reform. Of course, I wish to deny straightaway that there is any idea of raising food prices on 1 July. There is no such idea. However, there is an idea that in the second half of the year a general debate should begin on the matter of the relations between prices and wages; and finally, that the matter of social minimums and of the food basket, which also needs to be modernized and amended, should also be discussed on a broad scale.

We are, comrades, not far away from the congress. We have to make a great intellectual, political and organizational effort. The delegates from your party organization have already been elected to the congress. They have great work ahead of them. I would like to convey my best greetings to the delegates of your organization. [applause]

Gdynia Election Conference

LD251230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] The report-back and election conference of the PZPR of the Navy began in Gdynia today. This conference will constitute the summing up of the discussion that has lasted several months held in the party organization of the Navy. On this basis the program of action for the next term of office will be established.

Taking part in the debates are Tadeusz Fiszbach, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship commiteee in Gdansk; Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Kurowski; and Gen Jozef Urbanowicz; vice minister of national defense and member of the Central Committee.

Legnica Cables Soviet Forces

LD251108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] At the Legnica Voivodship party conference, which has been in progress since 23 June, a speech was made during the debate by Jerzy Waszczuk. He dealt with the economic crisis and stressed that what is needed is a precise definition of a way to solve the crisis, with the three key factors being coal, agriculture and economic reform.

Concerning the 11th Central Committee Plenum Jerzy Waszczuk stated that this event of such importance in party life has confirmed and specified the political line of the Sixth Central Committee Plenum. There is no other way for the party to resolve our social and political problems other than with an agreement with the class it represents and from which it stems. However, such an agreement must be with the forces which support socialism and not with opponents of the system.

The Legnica Voivodship conference addressed a letter with cordial, party greetings to the headquarters of the Northern Group of Soviet Forces. The letter, marking the 40th anniversary of the Hitlerite attack against the Soviet Union, stresses that thanks to the blood shed by 600,000 Soviet soldiers, Poland regained independence and returned to the ancient lands of the Piasts.

Legnica Conference Ends Work

LD251828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Correspondent Arradiusz Rodak report from Legnica]

[Text] The debate at the voivodship program and election conference in Legnica ended at 0315. The part concerning elections was completed before midnight. Twenty delegates to the ninth extraordinary party congress were elected, including metallurgy minister Zbigniew Szalajda, who was recommended by the urban echelon of Polkowice. Eighty-seven members of the voividship committee and 22 candidates were elected, as were audit and party control commissions. The new plenum includes two people from the former executive of the voivodship committee, while the authorities of the voivodship echelon include only one comrade from the former secretariat.

The conference decided that the first plenary session of the voivodship committee, at which the executive and secretariat will be elected, will be convened on 3 July. The discussion, which was held parallel to the elections, focussed on economic pro lems of the region, including the development prospects of the copper industry.

Many speakers talked about agriculture. The fear was expressed that when the state switches farms to their own cost-accounting system they will give up unprofitable production like milk and cattle on the hoof. It has to be said with regret, however, that many debaters were incapable of concentrating on the most important issues for the region and the party, especially just before the congress. The multiplicity of petty issues, often of second-rate importance, was depressing. One got the impression that the delegates did not appreciate the program-creating function of the conference. This was reflected in the draft resolution, which was recognized as completely unsatisfactory. It was then redrafted in 2 hours.

Suwalki Conference Results

LD252330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] During the PZPR report-back and election conference in Suwalki which ended today, the delegates elected the party voivodship committee, the voivodship Party Control Commission, and the Auditing Commission. Waldemar Bordyga, managing director of the Agricultural Circles' Cooperative in Gizyoko was elected first secretary of the Suwalki Voivodship committee. Delegates to the forthcoming party congress have also been elected.

Gdansk Holds First Session

LD252024 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] In Gdansk, the newly elected executive of the voivodship PZPR committee held its first session. The theme of the debates under the chairmanship of first secretary of the voivodship committee, Tadeusz Fiszbach, was the voivodship's preparations for the Ninth PZPR Congress. The action program for the coming period, and the program for solving the most difficult issues, were discussed. We should include among them the state of supplies, housing construction, the situation in agriculture, and the ecological threat to the coast.

LEADERS ADDRESS ACCOUNTABILITY-ELECTION MEETINGS

Grabski Speaks in Katowice

AU251758 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jun 81 p 2

[Krystyna Kostrzewa report on speech by Tadeusz Grabski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 20-21 June accountability-election conference of the Kalisz Voivodship PZPR Committee]

[Text] T. Grabski highly appraised the debates at the Kalisz conference and discussed the difficult conditions of the party accountability-election campaign throughout the country.

The campaign, he said, is taking place under conditions of society's profound mistrust of the party and--in many cases--of the party's mistrust of society. That mistrust was caused by the present crisis and by the phenomena that had created the crisis. The absence of effective action is helping to deepen the mistrust. Efforts to extricate the country from its crisis are proving futile. On the other hand, the general mass of the working people regards the approaching 11th party congress as a congress of enormous hopes. The working people expect the congress to launch programmatic activities to extricate the country from its crisis and to promote Poland's socioeconomic development. They expect that the congress will create guarantees to forever prevent the errors of the past. The congress campaign is also taking place amid constantly growing difficulties of daily life and in an increasingly complicated political situation, the dangerous features of which are anarchy, destabilization and so on, as well as the invigoration of the forces that continue to attack our alliances and the socialist system. In the party itself we also have attempts to dismantle it. That is why what we now need as never before is the ideological unity and organizational cohesion of the PZPR. We need heightened militancy of all party organizations and all party members. We must have a party of struggle, of specific activities and of strength and not only a party of discussions and wishful thinking. The struggle for the party's leading role in society is continuing and we should be fully aware of that fact.

T. Grabski then discussed the course of the precongress discussions throughout the country. Declaring that democracy is genuinely recovering within the party and that valuable proposals and motions are being formulated, T. Grabski expressed his concern on account of the growth of negative and harmful manifestations, such as the uncontrolled hysteria in connection with elections to party governing bodies, which not infrequently results in eliminating workers or experienced functionaries from those bodies and in introducing casual people into them. Other disturbing features in the party include its ideological disarray, which is disintegrating it from within--leading it toward social democracy, creating factions within it, pushing it toward anarchy and, consequently, weakening it. Nor can its strength remain unaffected by the constantly recurring harping on errors and distortions in the context of the total demagogical negation of its achievements. The emotional dwelling on the past hinders constructive deliberations. The strong movement toward squaring accounts is helping to weaken the party.

T. Grabski devoted other parts of his speech to the issue of extricating the country from the intensifying economic and social crisis. Such conditions include inter alia strengthening the state authorities, which must not be paralyzed through attempts to negate whatever they do. They also include strengthening the forces of public order and security, rapidly increasing the production of raw materials--especially coal and copper--renegotiating some social accords and reorganizing the system of prices. T. Grabski also stressed the unchangeability of the party's line of socialist renewal and said that the authorities' appeal and decisions aimed at putting an end to the anarchy waxing throughout the country and to attempts to dismantle the country are not aimed at halting renewal, as is being alleged here and there.

Comrade T. Grabski answered many questions put to him by participants in the conference.

Ney at Pila Conference

AU251812 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jun 81 p 2

[Tadeusz Strumff report on speech by Roman Ney, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, at the 20 June accountability-election conference of the Pila Voivodship PZPR Committee]

[Text] Speaking in the discussion, R. Ney said that the preparations for the ninth party congress show that the process of the party's deep democratization is in progress. The ninth congress will be a congress of hope--not only for the communists, but also for all the people. That is because the party has assumed the task of extricating the country from its crisis. The accountability-election campaign and the results of the 11th plenum, whose resolutions should be effectively implemented, have added to the party's strength.

Speaking of guarantees of socialist renewal, Comrade Ney mentioned the invigoration of basic party organizations as the key echelons of the party. Regardless of his post, everyone must be a member of a basic party organization and must be controlled and consistently checked on by his comrades. Many past distortions were caused precisely by the fact that basic party organizations were not militant enough and that many party members at high posts were outside the control and range of the basic party organizations.

It is obvious that there are different grades of responsibility for errors and for deviations from party statutes. The grades depend on the posts held, but everyone should ask himself how far he is responsible. There will be no regeneration of the party if we fail to begin with that moral regeneration of ourselves. The ninth congress will not do it for us.

Comrade Ney devoted a large part of his speech to economic issues. He stressed inter alia the need to further develop cooperation with CEMA countries.

He warned against the already recurring "refrains of wishes," build this here and build that there. Such investment pressures exerted against the governing bodies and their succumbing to them resulted in the situation we all know very well.

Comrade Ney discussed in detail some problems calling for most urgent solutions, including increased coal production and assistance for agriculture in its current work and in adapting industrial production to meet the rural areas' needs. The reorientation of the economy should help reduce the consumption of energy and materials by industries.

We must not wait a moment in assuming the burden of renewal, R. Ney said in conclusion. We must reverse at once the still dominant proportions, including those in party practice. We need much more constructive work and much less idle discussion and debates. What is decisive is the individual attitudes of each one of us--whether we want and are able to unite in common effective action.

Gabrys in Sieradz

AU251648 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 22 Jun 81 p 4

[PAP report on speech by PZPR Politburo member Gerard Gabrys at the 21 June election conference of the Sieradz Voivodship PZPR Committee]

[Text] At the conference the floor was taken by Gerard Gabrys. In particular, he indicated the main goals of the forthcoming ninth party congress. Those goals are primarily to draw up a party program, to consolidate the party's leading role in society, to stabilize the country's socioeconomic situation, and to provide new conditions for the country's further development.

While referring to the criticism of mistakes and deformations in the activity of the former party leadership, the speaker emphasized that in the heat of the discussion many obvious achievements of the past 35 years have been assessed negatively. I am under the impression, the speaker said, that criticism is now in general fashion.

The distortions and--I would not hesitate to use a stronger term--degradations incurred by our former leaders have brought about an extreme crisis in our country that is true. But we must not forget, along with the congress, other tasks are waiting for us. Thus it is high time to reorient our line the future.

The most important problem is to restore party democracy, but an authentic, sound, not paralyzing one, to restore what in essence is already taking place and what should be consolidated in the precongress discussion on changes not only in the statutes, but also in practice.

The speaker also referred to the genuine friendly assistance given to Poland in various fields by the Soviet Union. Those who attack our friends he said, do not--or do not want to--realize that we are not in a position to live without Soviet assistance, while the Soviet Union quite certainly could do without us.

Zabinski on 'Party Unity'

AU251659 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 22 Jun 81 p 4

[Unattributed report on speech by Andrzej Zabinski, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee, at the 21 June Katowice PZPR accountability-election conference]

[Text] Many points in the discussion were tackled in Andrzej Zabinski's speech. He gave account of the Government Presidium field session held in Katowice on 20 June on Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's initiative to discuss issues concerning coal mining and supplies. He emphasized that voivodship party authorities had the fundamental duty to take up problems of basic importance for the normal work and lives of the inhabitants.

He advocated consistent renewal in our lives and bringing to personal account persons responsible for the deep socioeconomic crisis.

We will defend party unity and cohesion on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary said, against every attempt to push it to alien, social democratic positions and to deprive the party of its leading role. It does not mean that we are against discussion and against exchanging even opposing views...

Kurowski Views Tasks, Dangers

AU251655 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 22 Jun 81 p 4

[PAP report on speech by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Kurowski at the 20 June Warsaw election conference of the PZPR organization of the National Air Defense Forces]

[Text] Zdzislaw Kurowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, focused his speech on conditions which must be met to prepare the party for the congress, on whose proceedings and results great hopes have been pinned. The active work of congress delegates and their full participation in drafting congress documents are an important element in preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. Like the other PZPR conferences, the election conference in the Home Air Defense Forces was held under the slogan of looking for ways to bring the country out of the deep socioeconomic crisis. In the discussion on the party and on the principles of its activity, it is essential to correctly interpret and to perform the party's leading role.

Z. Kurowski emphasized in particular that the party had the duty to build real socialism and an order of social justice. To attain that goal, our party must act efficiently at all levels, must get rid of weakness and mistakes. The vanguard party role in the class and the people can only be performed if the party is guided in its activity by both the inviolable patterns of socialism and by conclusions drawn from an assessment of the present situation, as well as from the history of the international workers movement. Any deviation from those principles produces distortions and leads to a crisis and aroused opposition in the workers class. It is time to take precautions against those dangers.

PZPR DRAFT STATUTE STRESSES PATRIOTISM, SOCIALISM

LD251736 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jun (PAP)--The draft statute of the PZPR, which is being discussed throughout the country at present, particularly stresses the issues of patriotism and internationalism. It points out, among other things:

"The PZPR remains faithful to the glorious traditions of the struggle of the Polish people for freedom and social progress, continues in a worthy manner the revolutionary traditions of the Polish workers' movement, and is the heir to the achievements of the first proletariat, the Social Democratic Party of the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania, the Polish Socialist Party (leftwing), the Communist Party of Poland, and the Polish Workers' Party."

Inculcating in their members and in the whole nation a most profound patriotism and the readiness to work selflessly for the good of the country, as well as respect for national values and for the institution of the socialist state, the PZPR links this with unshakeable loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism, and also fights against nationalism in any form.

The Polish revolutionary movement, from the very beginning, was formed under the influence of internationalism, solidarity with the struggle of the proletariat of all countries, and combat brotherhood with the Russian proletariat which brought down tsarism and achieved the first victorious socialist revolution. Today, it is precisely this solidarity and brotherhood which links the PZPR and the CPSU with communists the world over. The party acts in the direction of the unity of the communist and workers' movement, the development of fraternal, equitable and partnerlike cooperation with its parties, and makes use of the experience of these parties.

Many interesting supplements have been brought into the draft statute. They will be submitted as a full document at the Ninth PZPR Congress.

LE FIGARO CITES BUREAUCRACY AS RENEWAL IMPEDIMENT

PM251207 Paris LE FIGARO in French 20-21 Jun 81 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Essential for Poles To Struggle Against Bureaucracy"]

[Text] Warsaw--A new conflict has just emerged in Warsaw and, at first sight, it does not seem very important. In fact it highlights one of the main problems facing the Polish renewal: the opposition of the bureaucracy and the "pressure groups" to any reform. What are the facts?

On 27 May, in the wave of democratization, the staff of the Polish airline company LOT held a self-management council meeting and chose as the new company chairman--out of six candidates--Bronislaw Klimaszewski, until then deputy head of the commercial department; everything seemed to be going perfectly.

Yesterday the communications minister had still not agreed to ratify the choice. In view of these circumstances the leaders of the LOT self-management council asked for a meeting with the Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Rakowski.

However, this confrontation is symbolic: The bureaucracy is doing all it can to curb the reforms, combining its efforts with those of the heavy industry lobbies. In particular it has so far succeeded in largely paralyzing the government's action. That is why General Jaruzelski's decision to reorganize his cabinet by eliminating six ministries is important and courageous. The battle against the omnipotent "interest groups" has started.

The energy with which the bureaucrats are opposing the reforms is understandable. They are simply fighting for survival. They are the darlings of the system, chosen by the well-known communist countries' system of "negative selection," the regime preferring to fill responsible positions with docile and mediocre people rather than have competent people with character. They know perfectly well that if democratization grows and if, for instance, enterprise directors are elected, as in LOT, on the basis of their abilities and their intelligence, it will spell the end of their profession and their privileges.

It was no accident that the first report on the state of the economy was rejected by the Sejm, and the two experts called upon to redraft it immediately noted that the proposed program was in fact aimed at safeguarding the position of the lobbies which "bear responsibility for having led the country into the present crisis."

Many observers complain about the energy of a government which is full of good intentions but incapable of drawing up a coherent program which will make it possible to steer the country out of the economic crisis. The major obstacle lies in the attitude of the 200,000 or so representatives of the senior bureaucracy and the pressure groups which are, moreover, implicated within the government itself. Nonetheless everybody admits that it is necessary to hit hard and quickly. Stephan Bratkowski, chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists, has just delivered a speech in which he painted a gloomy picture.

The speaker thought that the battle should be scaled on the same level as the catastrophe. "We must feel that we are launching a great war. A war against disorder, disorganization, waste, destruction, stupidity and debt--these are powerful enemies, much more redoubtable than the opponents of the renewal." This war will certainly be "long and painful." But can it be won when "we still do not know who should do what, when, where, with whom, why and with what money?"

BARCIKOWSKI ATTENDS CONTROL COMMISSION SESSION

LD252346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] A plenary session of the Central Party Control Commission was held in Warsaw today. Taking part in the session was Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. The plenum carried out an evaluation of the work done by the commission since the eighth party congress and adopted a report on its activities. This report, which is supplemented with proposals and observations made during discussions, will be submitted to the ninth extraordinary party congress.

TRYBUNA LUDU WARNS OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH ABUSES

AU241900 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jun 81 p 1

[L. S. commentary: "Responsibility for Printed Word"--capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Text] "THE STRUGGLE IS RAGING FOR THE DESTINIES OF SOCIALISM AND THE NATION, FOR INTERNAL PEACE AND OVERCOMING THE CRISIS IN A PEACEFUL WAY."

THIS STATEMENT, CONTAINED IN THE DECISION OF THE 11TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, CONCISELY ASSESSES THE SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY. IT ALSO CONVEYS THE ENORMOUS RISK OF FURTHER UPSETTING THE COUNTRY'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE.

The struggle for internal peace was, is and should always be a supreme moral, national goal. The same applies to the struggle for the international position of the country, for its importance and prestige, for its reliability as an ally and partner.

For this reason those goals of the party, both closely linked with the program for reforms and with the program to eliminate distortions in socialism and in socialist social development, have met with wide support in society. Not because the "Poles are tired of the crisis," as it is alleged in the West here and there, but because each of us is assessing soundly our country's reality and desires to really set about eliminating the crisis and its grievous effects. That can only be done in an atmosphere of internal peace. That in essence was what the Central Committee called for from party members, all working people and all forces of commonsense and patriotism from the tribute of its 11th plenum. The Central Committee did not just make an appeal. The 11th plenum also specified the conditions necessary to create and consolidate internal peace.

The need to increase the responsibility of the mass media is one of those conditions, to increase responsibility without constraining their information functions. In that field, in recent months, there was a breakthrough that helped democratize life and restore public life to the rank it deserves. All of us can see perfectly well the changes involving the style, tone and language used by the press.

Unfortunately, there are also many negative phenomena in this field. The most dangerous among them are: Irresponsibility for the printed word and attempts to use freedom of speech for political purposes going against our national interests, against the socialist system and the foundations of our international alliances. It is precisely these two phenomena that are jeopardizing domestic peace, both directly and indirectly.

In the hundreds of little newspapers, bulletins and leaflets, which are now circulating in the country, one can come across political nonsense, statements dictated by hostility and hatred. The authors of those statements do not care excessively about truth, although frequently they pretend "to tell the truth." Neither do they care about tact and decency, because everything is good that serves the purpose. Their goals are obvious. The main goal is to destroy precisely internal peace, to foment tension and doubts about everything and everyone, to prolong the atmosphere of mutual suspicions and hostility towards the state and its apparatus. Selected quotations from those publications would add fresh materials to the history of political folly in Poland and would perfectly illustrate the blindness caused by class hatred toward socialism and its political objectives.

The role of those little newspapers, leaflets and bulletins is sometimes belittled, precisely because they are so blatantly antisocialist, antiparty and anti-Soviet. The authors of those texts are said to write faster than they are able to think. Maybe that is so. But the thing is that they are too dangerous to what is of supreme value for the nation: internal peace, socialism, the country's sovereignty, and to the hope that we will start at last our movement upwards after the crisis.

For this reason we must oppose both those who really write and speak more slowly than they think, and those who think in time but against the interests of socialist Poland, against the interests of the state and the nation.

It must be opposed not just by the party. It is the duty of all those who endorse and issue those publications. It is being said that there are also common provocations. Maybe there is. But precisely for that reason there must be at last full clarity on who writes in Poland, what is written and for what purpose. There must be full clarity on what are the political interests presented by the author, the publisher and those paying the former and the latter, what is being done and if legally, and what is being done illegally.

No state can allow the country to be flooded by publications for which nobody bears responsibility. Paper is patient, it can endure anything. But the political and social atmosphere, aggravated even without those irresponsible publications to the point of endangering the state and its social goals, will not endure all that.

Writing is not an amusement. It is not a child's game with the state authorities. It is a matter of great significance and responsibility for the destiny of democracy and because of the beautiful slogan about freedom of speech that is linked with the former.

That freedom has always had and will have its limits determined not only by legal regulations, but also by the supreme interests of each society. Those interests are now in danger. The 11th Central Committee Plenum firmly and clearly brought it to our minds to preclude obvious abuses of the freedom, to preclude it from serving the ends to which the Poles in their overwhelming majority--overwhelming indeed--did not and do not want to subscribe.

RAKOWSKI MEETS WITH SOLIDARITY PRESIDIUM IN WARSAW

LD252152 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jun (PAP)--Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski today met with members of the Presidium of Solidarity National Consultative Commission with its chairman Lech Walesa.

The Solidarity delegation presented its opinions and remarks on the bills on censorship, trade unions, state enterprise and self-government of crew of the state enterprise.

Members of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Unions participating in the meeting emphasized that representatives of social and trade union organizations, including Solidairty, participated in the drafting of the bills. It was also recalled that during broad social consultation private citizens, as well as social organizations and trade unions presented numerous postulates in connection with all bills. The participants in the meeting agreed that the binding legislative (?process) enabled all interested institutions and organizations to put forth their remarks and proposals.

During the meeting the sides exchanged views on a number of social and pay questions. They agreed that present conditions do not allow for pay regulation in various industrial branches and such postulates should be opposed.

Solidarity Spokesman on Talks

LD252334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2230 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski met 25 June with the Presidium of the KKP [National Consultative Commission] of Solidarity led by Lech Walesa. Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Solidarity press pokesman, informed journalists about the course and topics of the talks. He said that the meeting was a kind of "presentation of views," and "negotiations." Among other topics discussed were the drafts of the new censorship laws and the drafts of the laws on trade unions, on enterprises and on self-government. Also discussed was the matter of allocating places in hospitals. Solidarity is demanding that the Ministry of Health deal with the allocation of places.

Also touched on during the meeting were matters connected with trade union activity in Polish enterprises abroad. A draft was also presented on organizing a consultative meeting between representatives of the trade unions and the government on the subject of wage controls.

Janus Onyszkiewicz also reported that after the talks with the deputy premier, a session of the Presidium of KKP Solidarity was held at which matters pertaining to the trade union press were broached, among other topics.

It was decided to propose that the KKP appoint an organ which would periodically review trade union press so that, if the need arises, publications which do not implement the line of the trade union or which propagate inadmissible things could be eliminated from the trade union register.

JUNE 1976 WORKER UNREST COMMEMORATED IN RADOM

LD251932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Our Radom correspondent reports that today, on the fifth anniversary of the June events in Radom, a public demonstration took place in the town. It was attended by representatives of the voivodship and municipal, political and administrative authorities as well as by representatives of the KKP and Interfactory Workers' Committee [MKR] of NSZZ Solidarity from throughout the country.

At 1530 sharp the sound of factory sirens and church bells was heard. A speech was then made by Andrzej Sobieraj, chairman of the MKR of NSZZ Solidarity of the Radom region. He recalled the origins of the events which occurred in Radom in June 1976 and paid tribute to those who took part in that workers' protest.

Speeches were also made by representatives of Solidarity from the Gdansk coast and from the Cegielski works in Poznan. They stated that the protests of the workers of Poznan, Radom and Gdansk constitute a unity which brought forth fruit in the form of the renewal of life in our country. After the holy mass celebrated by Stefan Materski, the bishop ordinarius of Sandomierz, the enactment containing the decision to erect a monument dedicated to the people who suffered wrongs in connection with the workers' protest was read and the foundation stone of the monument was blessed and laid.

The first prize in the national competition for the design of the monument was sculptor Bronislaw Kubica of Warsaw.

Walesa Speaks

LD252282 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jun (PAP)--To mark the 5th anniversary of the protest of the Radom workers, an exhibition of 52 designs of monuments was opened at a factory house of culture in Radom today. The designs were sent to a national cooperation announced by the Artistic Council of the Union of Polish Artists (?and the) Solidarity Interfactory Founding Committee of the Radom land.

The jury awarded the 1st prize to the design by sculptor Bronislaw Kubica, the 2d prize to the work by sculptor Stefan Dousa and architect Marek N. Piotrowski and the 3d prize to the design by sculptors Grazyna Gieraltowska-Kucz and Jan Kucz.

In the afternoon, a ceremony began near the place where the monument to commemorate the people wronged in connection with the protest of the Radom workers on June 25, 1976 [words indistinct] built in the future. The text of the monument's foundation act was read after a field mass. It was signed by Sandomierz Ordinary Bishop Edward Materski, Radom Vice-Voivoda (Geniusz) Jedrzejewski, Radom Mayor Andrzej Morawski, [words indistinct] and members of the leadership of the Solidarity Interfactory Workers Commission of the Radom land led by its Chairman Andrzej Sobieraj.

Lech Walesa made a short speech, (?stressing) the need for calm, (?prudence) and unity of the nation.

SZCZEPANSKI WANTS RENEGOTIATION OF GDANSK ACCORD

LD251850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Chairman of the Sejm-Extraordinary Committee for Supervising the Implementation of the Gdansk, Czczecin and Jastrzebie Accords, Jan Szczepanski, told a PAP journalist about the need to renegotiate the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements, as well as other agreements which followed the first three.

Professor Szczepanski said that the point is not to again elaborate each of these agreements or to again discuss each point of them, but to find a common denominator for them. Indeed, to implement the agreements in every detail could lead to unending conflicts, because many of them are simply impossible to implement in the present economic situation. Therefore, I think—Jan Szczepanski said--Solidarity, other trade unions, and the government should sit down around a table and elaborate a single, universal agreement on all the points of these agreements which are essential to the future of the nation. All the political achievements of the past few months should be included and confirmed in this agreement, as well as the social and economic achievements, and conditions should be created which would not hinder a further development of the economy but, on the contrary, would favor it. There are favorable conditions at present for holding a meeting of all interested sides, and for the start of their work.

In the next part of his interview, Prof Jan Szczepanski answered questions connected with the work of the Sejm Extraordinary Committee which he has chaired since 6 March this year. He spoke, among other things, on matters beyond direct control of implementing the agreements and concerning the particular role of the commission in relieving the conflict situation in Poland.

ZSL LEADERS MEET RURAL SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

LD260910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] A meeting between the ZSL leadership and representatives of the Presidium of the National Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers has been held at the headquarters of the ZSL Supreme Committee. Chairman of the Solidarity committee Jan Kulaj spoke on the union's goals and paths of action as well as on the steps taken in order to improve the situation of farmers, agriculture and the country as a whole.

Chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee Stefan Ignar, stressed that the party welcomed and appreciated the fact that the Solidarity of Private Farmers has started its action and praised its statute's goals. There are many common fields of action between the ZSL and the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers. One must create such conditions of work for the peasants and for agriculture as a whole that the program for full satisfaction of the nation's needs for foodstuffs should become a reality.

The issue of ensuring a good start in life for rural youth was emphasized. Only in this way will it be possible to stop the migration of the population from the countryside to the towns. High appreciation and support for the work and initiative of the Rural Youth Council was expressed. Both sides pointed to the urgent need to regulate and amend agricultural legislation.

It was noted with concern during the meeting that despite the priority given in theory to agriculture, the countryside is suffering from an ever-growing shortage of basic means of production and consumer goods. The work of institutions serving agriculture and the countryside as a whole was critically assessed; in particular the work of peasant self-government and of the Agricultural Circles Cooperatives was criticized.

POLICE EMPLOYEES FIRED OVER ATTEMPT TO UNIONIZE

NC251428 Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jun (AFP)--More than 360 [number as received] employees of the Polish police have been fired for their efforts to form an independent police union, the Warsaw branch of the independent labor federation Solidarity reported today.

Well-publicized attempts to launch the union began early this month with formation of a steering committee at the headquarters of the special intervention brigade here.

The committee held negotiations with the Interior Ministry, but Polish authorities firmly opposed creation of the police union. Press coverage of the proposed labor organization has since been sparse.

Solidarity said in its news bulletin that 362 police workers had been fired, including 68 in Warsaw.

SEJM SESSION SCHEDULED FOR 2, 3 JULY; AGENDA GIVEN

LD251730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 14th session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic for 2 and 3 July 1981. The session will begin on 2 July at 1100.

The agenda for the Sejm session envisages the first readings of the government drafts concerning changes in the national socioeconomic plan for 1981, the changes in the budget law for the current year, and the program for getting out of the economic crisis. Also envisaged are the first reading of the government draft laws on self-government for state enterprise workforces and on state enterprises.

The agenda also includes a joint report by the Commission for the Economic Plan. Budget and Finances and the Commission for Legislative Work on the government's draft laws concerning changes in the structure of some ministries and some central administrative offices; a presentation by the Commission for National Defense on the deputies' draft law concerning the creation of a medal for participation in the defense war of 1939; a joint report by the Commission for National Defense and the Commission for Legislative Work on the deputies' draft law concerning the creation of a Warsaw Insurgent's Cross, 1944; deputies' interpellations and questions; and personnel changes in Sejm commissions.

DRAFT REFORM OF FOREIGN TRADE LEGISLATION REPORTED

LD251750 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jun (PAP)--The principles of the economic reform in foreign trade and the tasks in the field of economic cooperation abroad are the subject of work of a Sejm commission, and are also discussed by the workforces of foreign trade enterprises. The draft economic reform assumes that the state directs the development of economic relations abroad, in accordance with the principle of state monopoly of foreign trade and of currency issues. The Sejm lays down the conditions of the development of economic cooperation, foreign trade and the balance of payments.

The draft of the reform retains the principle that exchanges abroad are carried out within the framework of concession, granted to specialized foreign trade enterprises. The planning of these exchanges covers 5-year and annual plans. Enterprises act independently, within the framework of their concessions granted by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, which can be altered or canceled in the event of the enterprise failing to fulfill the conditions of the concession. Enterprises can set up associations of foreign trade enterprises or mixed associations involving the participation of production enterprises, in order to coordinate their activities.

The reform, the document stresses, will be introduced in two phases. Phase one--that is, until the end of 1981--will cover the completion of preliminary work and the preparation of legal acts; phase two--that is, by the end of 1982--foresees the introduction of reform in foreign trade.

The debates in the Sejm and at enterprises, devoted much attention to problems of the performance of the leading function by the Sejm and the Council of Ministers with regard to foreign trade, as well as the distribution of powers in the new system of financing and accountability of enterprises, and also to the principles of the functioning of banks and to problems of the system of credits.

RAKOWSKI RECEIVES POZNAN CELEBRATION DELEGATION

LD252322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski today received a five-person delegation of the social committee for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Poznan June [riots] which included the Committee Chairman Zdzislaw (Rozwalsk). The delegation presented the program for the ceremonies which will take place in Poznan 27-29 June, and conveyed an invitation for a government delegation to take part in the celebrations.

In the second part of the meeting, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski presented the most important issues pertaining to the country's economic situation.

ZIELONA GORA CIVIL DEFENSE WARNS OF TRAINING ALERT

LD251654 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Communique issued on 25 June by Zielona Gora Voivodship civil defense]

[Text] The voivodship section of civil defense informs the public in Zielona Gora Voivodship that tomorrow, 26 June, from 1000-1030, a system of alarm sirens will be activated in the voivodship using two types of alarms, for training purposes to acquaint the population with the alarm signals. [words indistinct] what the particular signals indicate. The first is an air alarm signal indicating the immediate threat and danger of an air attack. This will be a (?broken) sound lasting 3-4 minutes. The second signal calls off the alarm and (?informs) the population that the danger of air attack has receded. This one is a continuous signal lasting 3 minutes.

Let us repeat that these signals will be sounded tomorrow, 26 June, in Zielona Gora Voivodship from 1000-1030.

Nationwide Siren Test

LD251757 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Communique issued by the Polish Civil Defense Inspectorate]

[Text] Attention, listeners! The National Civil Defense Inspectorate announces that tomorrow, as in previous years, the technical state of sirens will be checked. In order to do this, 2 3-minute sound signals will be given in all towns throughout the country: a modulated signal at 1000 and a constant signal at 1030.

PROTECTION OF SOVIET GRAVES, MONUMENTS URGED

LD260846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] A session of the council for the Protection of Battle and Martyrdom Monuments was held today.

The session was devoted to the present state of care of cemeteries, cemetery plots and graves of Soviet soldiers and prisoners of war, and monuments commemorating the struggle and martyrdom of Soviet soldiers and citizens of the Soviet Union.

Chairman of the commission for the care of military cemeteries and military plots at cemeteries Ludwik Ochocki said that the places of remembrance are surrounded with the loving care of the entire society and in particular school pupils and military youth, stemming above all from warm gratitude to all those who gave their lives for the freedom of [words indistinct] and future generations. The Soviet military, naval and air attache of the Soviet Embassy, Col Yuriy Rylov, said that the care taken by Polish society for the places of eternal rest of soldiers of the Soviet Army is highly appreciated by the Soviet people.

Representatives of the voivodship citizens' committees for the protection of monuments to struggle and martyrdom from Goanski, Poznan and Wroclaw reported on ways of commemorating the battle-fields of the Soviet Army situated in their regions.

In conclusion, the council launched an appeal to all citizens which says, among other things, that the ignominous desecration of graves of Soviet soldiers and monuments of gratitude cause general indignation and are to be condemned. The perpetrators of these outrages and authors of certain publications and public statements are enemies of People's Poland and of the socialist regime and enemies of Polish-Soviet alliance and friendship. For the sake of Poland and our honor, the appeal says, we are calling on all generations of Poles, on society as a whole, for an efficient defense of the graves of and monuments to the fallen Soviet soldiers in the face of forces of this kind, for active defense of the basis of socialism and the Polish-Soviet alliance. We are calling on the authorities to take resolute and unhesitating steps to check these irresponsible outrages which dishonor the good name of Poles.

SUPPORT FOR WALBRZYCH DEPUTY VOIVODA REPORTED

LD252332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text[A session of the voivodhsip People's Council was held in Walbrzych today. The session concentrated most of its attention on an assessment of fulfilment of the socioeconomic plan for development of the voivodship and the voivodship budget last year. One of the items on the agenda of the session was assessing candidates for the post of Walbrzych voivoda. As a result of voting, the nomination of (Wladyslaw Pietrowski), up until now Walbrzych deputy voivoda, was supported by a decisive majority. The councillors also carried out changes in the composition of the voivodship Social Control Commission.

BRIEFS

PZPR DISCUSSION FORUM--A discussion forum on the theme "The Party and Trade Unions" was held on 25 June at the PAPR Central Committee's Higher School of Social Sciences. The meeting was attended by representatives of party organizations from several dozen diverse enterprises and institutions. The participants in the forum stressed that the party, and in particular its leadership, must recover social confidence and become a real representative of the interests and aspirations of the working class. A concrete program accepted by the entire nation for getting the country out of the crisis is needed. Resolving internal party problems and matters and putting them right by the party itself is the starting point for real cooperation between the party and trade unions. It was also stressed that the new trade unions, despite their unprecedented character, can find a place in the system of socialist development of society. In order to achieve the process of integration of these unions within the socialist system, Solidarity must get rid of antisocilaist and counter-revolutionary elements; the organization must acquire a genuinely trade union character. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 25 Jun 81 LD]

DPRK VICE PRESIDENT STOPS OVER IN BUCHAREST

AU251835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Jun (AGERPRES)--En route home, the Korean party and government delegation, led by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who made official visits in some African countries, stopped over in Bucharest.

The guests were welcomed by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

SWEDISH MINISTER MEETS OFFICIALS IN BUCHAREST

AU251837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Jun (AGERPRES)--Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, received on June 24 Nils Asling, minister of industry of Sweden. Aspects of the Romanian-Swedish relations were approached on the occasion especially those relating to the development of the economic, industrial, technical and scientific cooperation, on a bilateral plane and in third markets, in domains of joint interest.

The same day the Swedish minister had interviews with Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and minister of mines, oil and geology, Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, Nicolai Agachi, minister of the metallurgical industry, when the existing possibilities were highlighted of further developing bilateral relations.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS UPON RECEIVING INDIAN PEACE AWARD

AU252016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Report on speech made by President Nicolae Ceausescu on receiving an Indian peace award on 25 June in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Jun (AGERPRES)--Expressing keenest thanks for the decision of the jury made up of eminent politicians, deputies of India, to confer on him the high award, "Man of the Year 1980 -- for World Peace", President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

I see this as an expression of the friendly relations between the Romanian and Indian peoples, relations which rely on the common interests of independent socio-economic development, of securing ever more dignified conditions of life and work for our peoples, and of the interests of establishing a lasting peace on which the present and future development of Romania and India alike depends.

Referring to international developments, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that Romania has always declared for the settlement by means of negotiations of all conflicts, aware as she is that they can only worsen the situation of the respective peoples, and lead to the worsening of international life. There is no reason for the peoples to resort to weapons in order to solve the disputed issues. On the contrary, the interests of every people, the general interests of peace demand that all inter-state disputed issues be solved only by negotiations. One reason alone can justify the recourse to arms: When a people has to defend its national independence, its right to free life. But we should do everything possible for nobody ever to be able to attempt at the peoples independence and subjugate them.

It is in this spirit that Socialist Romania has worked. Building socialism, concerned with securing to the people an ever more dignified and plentiful life, Romania is vitally interested in a policy of collaboration with all states of the world, irrespective of social system. We are are aware of the fact that if is only in conditions of peace that both the Romanian people and the other nations of the world can focus their forces on the socio-economic development, so as to be able to improve their living standard and spiritual level.

In this frame, I would like, the president said, to mention the good relations between Romania and India, relations which make a contribution of outstanding importance to the general cause of peace, of peoples' independence, of the policy of detente. It is precisely in the spirit of these relations between our peoples, of the relations Romania has with over 140 states of all continents, of various social systems and political orientations, that we consider that nothing can curb the development of the international collaboration. It is in the interest of all peoples that, overlooking differences in point of social system, philosophical beliefs or of another nature, they should stick together and collaborate setting out from the principles of fully equal rights, observance of the national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the domestic affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of force and the threat with force, setting out from the observance of the right each people, each nation has to develop freely, according to its aspirations, free from outside interference.

I consider the decision of the jury you are head of to be an appreciation of this policy.

He has expressed his belief that the peoples are able to prevent a world war, that by taking united action they can impose the policy of detente, of national independence and peace.

I am convinced that Romania and India, by acting together and in tight collaboration with the advanced forces and the peoples everywhere, can make an important contribution to the attainment of these supreme aspirations of the entire mankind--Nicolae Ceausescu said in conclusion.

VERDET CONGRATULATES STROUGAL ON REELECTION

AU221815 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jun p 5

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania sent a telegram to Comrade Lubomir Strougal on the occasion of his reelection as chairman of the CSSR Government. On behalf of the Romanian Government and on his own behalf he conveys sincere congratulations and best wishes for health, happiness and new successes.

The telegram expresses the conviction that the two governments will further work to continuously develop and deepen the Romanian-Czechoslovak relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation, in the spirit of decisions and agreements adopted at the highest level, in the interests of our peoples and of the cause of socialism, peace and international understanding.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SOMALI PRESIDENT VISIT

AU231255 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jun 81 p 3

[Communique on Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre's visit to Romania 16-18 June 1981, issued on 19 June in Bucharest]

[Text] Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party [SSRP] and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania 16-18 June 1981, at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The SSRP general secretary and president of the Somali Democratic Republic laid a wreath at the monument of the heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people and fatherland and for socialism.

During the visit, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre and the members of the Somali delegation visited economic, cultural and social units in Bucharest municipality and Prahova County.

The high-ranking guests were received everywhere with particular cordiality as an expression of sentiments of friendship and mutual esteem nurtured by the two peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, SSRP general secretary and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, conducted official talks which were attended by the following comrades:

For Romania: Emilian Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Marin Radoi, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy minister of education and instruction; Angelo Miculescu, Member of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry; Ioan Avram, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister of the machine-building industry; Marin Vasile, member of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives; Aurel Duma, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister secretary of state at the ministry of foreign affairs; Vasile Milea, member of the RCP Central Committee, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff; Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and Petre Tanasie, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For Somalia: Abdurahman Jama Barre, member of the SSRP Central Committee, member of the Somali People's Parliament and minister of foreign affairs; Ahmed Habib Ahmed, member of the SSRP Central Committee, member of the parliament and minister of state planning; Mohamed Ali Nur, member of the SSRP Central Committee, member of parliament and minister of livestock, forestry and range; Ali Khalif Goulaid, member of the SSRP Central Committee, member of parliament and minister of industry; Ahmed Ashkir Botan, member of the SSRP Central Committee, member of parliament and minister of higher education and culture; (Yusuf Ali Osman), member of the SSRP Central Committee, member of parliament and chief chief of the party's department for social affairs; (Warsame Abdullahi Ali), member of the SSRP Central Committee, member of the parliament and chairman of the organization of Somali cooperatives; Admiral (Mohamed Omar Osman), member of the SSRP Central Committee, member of parliament and navy commander; (Mohamed Hashi Egal), chief of the SSRP's Foreign Relations Section; (Salah Mohamed Ali), member of the SSRP Central Committee and ambassador; and [said Hagi Mohamed], director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding and respect, the two leaders briefed each other on the concerns of their parties and countries in socioeconomic construction.

Examining in detail the current stage of Romanian-Somali relations and the implementation of previously concluded bilateral agreements and understandings, they expressed full satisfaction at the friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two parties and states.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre established guidelines and ways and means to continue to develop and intensify relations between Romania and Somalia in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields of mutual interest, they assessed that the promotion and development of economic relations and particularly production-sharing are a key element of consolidating relations between the two states. They agreed that Romania and Somalia still have broad opportunities to deepen economic cooperation and expand trade exchanges.

The two presidents stressed that the development of economic cooperation and trade between Romania and Somalia as well as cooperation in science, technology, education and culture assists the national effort of the two countries for socioeconomic progress.

During the visit, the members of the Romanian and Somali delegation had working meetings to examine concrete aspects of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, scientific technical and cultural fields.

The two presidents had a detailed exchange of views on current international issues and noted that they have identical or very close views on these issues.

Proceeding from common interests and identical positions on key international issues, the two presidents decided to intensify consultations and cooperation between their representatives at the United Nations, other international forums, "the Group of 77" and the Nonaligned Movement, so that Romania and Somalia can increase their contribution to a just resolution of urgent problems currently facing mankind in the interest of peoples.

At the end of the visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, SSRP general secretary and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, signed a joint declaration. A program on long-term development of economic and technical cooperation and trade exchanges between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic was also signed.

The presidents of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Somali Democratic Republic highly assessed the fruitful results of their talks and considered Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre's official friendly visit, the joint declaration and other documents and agreements reached as an important contribution to expanding relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and SSRP and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Somali Democratic Republic, to the benefit of the Romanian and Somali peoples and in the interest of the policy of peace, detente, national independence and international cooperation.

Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, expressed warmest gratitude for the cordial reception and hospitality extended to him and the entire Somali delegation during the visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, SSRP general secretary and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay an official friendly visit to the Somali Democratic Republic. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established later, through diplomatic channels.

SCINTEIA MARKS HITLER'S ATTACK ON SOVIET UNION

AU221356 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Report on SCINTEIA article marking Hitler's attack on the USSR entitled: "The Romanian Communist Party--Firm Militant Against Fascism and War, for Freedom, Peace and Friendship Among Peoples"]

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Jun (AGERPRES)--In an article marking 40 years since the beginning of Hitler's anti-Soviet war, SCINTEIA of June 21 points out that throughout its 60-year existence the RCP has been a firm militant against fascism and war, for freedom, peace and friendship among peoples.

After pointing out that the activity of the RCP is characterized by its adherence to the cause of freedom and peace, by the consistency and firmness with which it has always acted for safeguarding these lofty ideals, SCINTEIA further reads:

As early as the first manifestations of fascism, the Romanian Communist Party warned against the serious danger it posed to the security, freedom and independence of the Romanian people, rose against the preparations for the anti-Soviet war, against the imperialist plans of pushing Romania in that war preparations, declared most strongly for friendship with the Soviet Union, militated for the rallying of all the democratic, patriotic forces in a broad antifascist front.

The party's activity was favoured by the antifascist frame of mind of the Romanian people, deeply attached to the ideals of independence, democracy and peace, hostile, owing to its traditional humaneness, to terror and dictate, to brutal immixture in peoples' life, to any attempt on their independence. The great proletarian struggles of January-February 1933, that were among the first antifascist manifestations of the proletariat on an international plane, the vigorous actions of the 1935-1939 period, that culminated with the great demonstrations that took place in Bucharest and in other towns of the country on May Day 1939, went down in history as telling proofs of the combativity of the communists, of the democratic forces in the antifascist and antiwar struggle.

The heroic struggle waged by the Communist Party at head of the working class, of the progressive forces, under the banner of democracy and the country's independence, the clear-sighted attitude of some political groups of the ruling classes barred for a while the ascent to power of the Iron Guard, Romania's subjugation to Hitler's Germany. The intensified pressure by the Nazi Reich, especially after the Munich agreement, that opened Germany the way to the southern and south-eastern European countries, the outbreak of the Second World War and the occupation of a series of western countries, France included, the policy pursued by the ruling classes, by the reactionary bourgeoisie imprinted a negative course to the developments in Romania. Completely isolated, alone in the face of Hitlerite expansion, the newspaper reads, Romania fell victim to the Vienna award whereby the northern part of Transylvania was given to Horthy's Hungary. The establishment with the direct support of the Nazis, of the military-fascist dictatorship in September 1940, Romania's inclusion in the political-military bloc of the fascist states and the entrance of the Hitlerite troops in the country, her involvement in the aggressive war against the Soviet Union Hitler's Germany unleashed on June 22, 1941, were the next stages of that nefarious evolution that ushered in the darkest period in Romania's modern history. The country was turned into a supply base to support the anti-Soviet war, its industry, agriculture, transports, all its national resources being swallowed up by that war. In the name of the same interests hundreds of thousands of people were sent to die on foreign lands, the Romanian youth thinned out, the population behind the front subject to privations.

The article shows that in order to stifle the opposition against that baleful policy, the regime of military-fascist dictatorship abolished all democratic rights and freedoms, resorted to terror, set up concentration camps and prisons all over the country and sent to martial courts and before firing squads thousands of communist and antifascist militants. In the 1940-1944 period almost 11,000 persons accused of antifascist political activity were arrested, tried or sentenced. Besides verdicts that summed up thousands of years of imprisonment or life forced labour, over 300 death sentences were also passed of which 72 were carried out.

Terror went hand in hand with a propaganda that praised the war of aggression and the crime, instigated anticommunism, and cultivated racism, chauvinistic nationalism, antisemitism trying to disguise the most cynical betrayal of the national interests.

But neither terror nor the demagogical propaganda could stifle the feelings of the Romanian people that, from the very beginning deeply hated the anti-Soviet war considering it totally alien and adverse to its vital interests.

During the war, the resistance movement expanded in most varied forms, SCINTEIA further reads. It also included political groups of the bourgeoisie that understood the seriousness of the situation the country was in due to the fascist dictatorship and wanted to separate themselves from it.

Thus, following the activity of the Communist Party, the national antifascist trend turned into an organized and active structure, into a coalition that involved all social categories and sections, all the patriotic and democratic forces of the country, all the parties, political groups and circles interested in overthrowing the fascist dictatorship and liberating the country from the fascist domination, inclusive of officers and cadres of the army's higher commands, and in the last stage palace circles and the king. Under the favourable circumstances created by the great victories won by the Soviet Union, by the successes scored by the other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition such a concerted action made possible the achievement of the armed insurrection of August 1944, the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of national and social liberation--a historic turning point in the destinies of the Romanian people.

In the new epoch ushered in by the insurrection, the Romanian people committed in the war against Hitler's Germany with all its military forces, with its entire economic potential.

After showing that of the almost 540,000 people that fought on the anti-Hitler front approximately 170,000 died on the battlefield and over 300,000 Romanian military were awarded Romanian, Soviet, Czechoslovak and Hungarian orders and medals for their valiant deeds, SCINTEIA stresses: Through these very deeds, through its heroism and contribution to the antifascist war, the Romanian people most powerfully demonstrated that it had had nothing in common with the antifascist clique that had dragged the country in the anti-Soviet war against the will and raison d'etre of our people.

After four decades since the outbreak of Hitler's anti-Soviet war, the memory of the great suffering of the incalculable losses it caused, of the great sacrifices with which victory was won against fascism are still alive in the peoples' conscience. The tragic consequences of the war and the lesson the peoples through the oppressors are an eternal memento for mankind, a call to rallying the efforts so that the horrors of fascism and war never recur, a call all the more topical as in conditions of a deteriorating international situation, of a general crisis of the capitalist society. We witness an intensified activity of fascist and neofascist right-wing organizations in various countries, the revival of the whole arsenal of diversion means the reactionary forces have always used against democratic freedoms and peoples' independence. Under the current circumstances, all the democratic and progressive forces must take energetic actions in order to reject any fascist and neofascist manifestation.

The lesson that can be drawn from the great conflagration of four decades ago, the entire historical experiences show that the concerted actions of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces, on both a national and international plane, are the most efficient methods of fighting against fascism and aggression, of safeguarding the supreme right of each nation, of all people--the right to life, to freedom.

CEAUSESCU ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

AU251038 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Summary] The Second Congress of the Working People's Councils in Industry, Transportation, Goods Turnover and Finance continues in plenary session on 25 June. At the morning session debates centered on the documents of the agenda, on which several delegates delivered speeches. At the same session President Nicolae Ceausescu was unanimously adopted chairman of the National Council of Working People.

MINIC HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE WITH FOREIGN PRESS

LD252238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jun (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidium and president of the federal Social Council for International Relations, stated today at a news conference for foreign journalists that Yugoslavia was waging a consistent policy of nonalignment which it had been building and waging with President Tito. He said that there is no deviation from this policy with regard to new phenomena and new events. In talks lasting several hours, Milos Minic replied to a number of questions on international relations and Yugoslavia's foreign policy. About 80 journalists attended the meeting; they asked nearly 50 questions, including some submitted in writing by correspondents living in Vienna.

Replying to the question about the situation in the Balkans asked by the correspondent of TAGES-ANZEIGER (Zurich), Artur Mayer, Milos Minic said that there had been relative stability in the Balkans for many years, that bilateral cooperation was expanding year by year and that the first multilateral meetings of Balkan countries had taken place. Parallel with that, Minic went on, there are certain controversial issues between some Balkan countries as well as differences about well-known controversial issues between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

On Yugoslav-Albanian relations, Minic recalled that Albania had been pursuing a greater Albanian and irredentist policy toward Yugoslavia since 1948. Recalling the genesis of the relations during the past period, Minic said that due to the Albanian Government's policy, a worsening of Yugoslavian-Albanian relations had now taken place because during the troubles caused and organized in Kosovo by Albanian irredentists, the Albanian Government had interfered in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. Minic noted that, in fact, Albania has attacked Yugoslavia's constitutional order and has manifested territorial claims toward our country.

Minic stressed, however, that this need not disrupt Balkan relations--on the condition that blocs and great powers do not interfere and do not try to use this for their global strategic aims towards the Balkans, the Adriatic and the Mediterranean.

Replying to the question about the course of the CSCE session in Madrid, Minic recalled that the preceding Belgrade meeting, despite various assessments of its results, had also confirmed adherence to detente as the only alternative and had ensured the continuity of the European process of negotiations. As regards the Madrid meeting, which has been going on for 9 months already, in Minic's words, it has so far yielded meager results and is still not emerging from its difficulties.

Minic advocated that efforts be invested to speed up the work of the Madrid meeting and to arrive at a meaningful document. In his words, it is necessary to manifest much more political will for reaching an agreement, for compromises and for coordinating views and bringing them closer together on the main issues of difference between the blocs and the superpowers. Minic said that it is both impossible and hard to imagine that this meeting would end in total failure because then the question would have to be raised of what alternative there is for Europe and for the world if the historical decisions of the CSCE are not endorsed and preserved.

Mark Brain, the BBC correspondent, was interested in the development of economic relations between Yugoslavia and CEMA. Minic assessed this cooperation as positive. He stressed that it was marked by a dynamic growth and that Yugoslav exports to countries with the clearing banks system had been evened out with imports from these countries. Moreover, he added, our exports cover imports from those countries by 105 percent. Regarding trade with countries from the convertible currency area, Minic expressed concern about the imbalance at Yugoslavia's expenses. He stressed that our main problem, or rather the main issue of the Yugoslav economy, was to increase exports to the West and improve our trade balance with those countries.

The second question by the same correspondent referred to Yugoslavia's public reaction to Albania's recent interference in our country's internal affairs. Minic said that Yugoslavia had reacted publicly because Albania had interfered publicly. He recalled that the Albanian Government had first publicly declared its attitudes through the paper ZERI I POPULLIT. At the recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, the Albanian Government's policy toward Kosovo had been fully approved. Because Albania has directly defended the organizers of the Kosovo unrest and irredentist disorders which were directed against the territorial integrity and the constitutional order of Yugoslavia, Albania has violated the principles to which it should have adhered, the principles of noninterference.

I don't know which sovereign country, Minic said, could tolerate this without reacting to it. Therefore, we have also reacted publicly, and we shall go on reacting until Albania stops interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and until the Albanian Government stops the policy which it is currently pursuing toward our country, Milos Minic stressed.

Replying to the question from the ATA correspondent, Bozo Bozic, about the prospects for Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation, Milos Minic said that for its part, Yugoslavia had been doing everything to help good-neighbourly relations and cooperation develop between the two countries. He stressed that our country had been demonstrating exceptional breadth, openness and readiness to encourage development and cooperation in every area because it had been proceeding from the deep conviction that this was in the joint interest and in line with the principles of our policies of good-neighborliness and nonalignment.

Minic continued by saying that Albania, however, has waged a dual policy. On the one hand, it has been interested in expanding economic cooperation, and fairly significant progress has been achieved. Last year, trade valued at over $115 million was achieved, and a $700 million trade agreement has been signed for the next 5 years.

On the other hand, Minic went on, Albania has abused Yugoslavia's breadth and tolerance in the sphere of cultural cooperation. It has used our tolerance to develop irredentist activity in the ranks of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia. Albania refuses to conclude an agreement on cultural cooperation with Yugoslavia, and even programs of this cooperation, because it has been directing its entire activity at cooperation with Kosovo—partly also with Macedonia and Montenegro, where a section of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia also lives. Albania has been categorically refusing to cooperate with other parts of our country.

Thus, Minic noted, if we make an assessment today of the past period, we can say that there was no relevant reciprocity in cooperation between the two countries. We have tolerated this in the belief that in time the Albanian Government will understand that this cannot continue and that in cooperation, mutual interests, full equality and reciprocity must be respected. However, Minic said, this has not been the case. Therefore, relations with Albania have deteriorated because it has taken advantage of Yugoslavia's openness to wage crude, brutal, impermissible interference which no sovereign country would tolerate.

In its relations with Albania, Yugoslavia will continue to adhere to the principles to which it has adhered thus far but will categorically insist that Albania also adhere to these principles. These principles are: respect for independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, mutual benefit and noninterference in internal affairs. If Albania respects these principles, cooperation between the two countries has prospects, Minic said. He added that various forms of cooperation which had been developing outside the agreement and which had been abused by Albania would have to be broken off, and that all cooperation must develop on the basis of state treaties and the principles of relations between the two countries.

Minic stressed that Yugoslavia had no intention whatsoever of breaking off cooperation with Albania; on the contrary, it wanted this cooperation to develop further in the long-term interests of both countries. However, Minic stressed, this must be a different kind of cooperation.

Replying to the question about the "responsibility of persons who tolerated such abuses," Minic said that this was topical and that it was being discussed by forums, above all by the province of Kosovo. They are also empowered to call everyone to account and to have everyone accept his share of responsibility. In Minic's words, this is the only correct thing from the political point of view.

The Essen radio correspondent, Helmut Klemens, asked a question about Yugoslavia's policy toward its national minorities in neighboring countries. He linked this with the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and with Albanian interference.

Minic said that matters are being confused. Comparisons are being made to dissimilar situations. We have never demanded that Bulgaria or Austria change their constitutions. We have advocated that minorities in Austria and Bulgaria be ensured of the same rights--in Austria, on the basis of the State Treaty; in Bulgaria, on the basis of the UN Charter and our peace treaty with Bulgaria. We have never interfered in the internal affairs of these countries. The Albanian Government demands a change in Yugoslavia's Constitution. Do you not see that two things are at stake, Minic asked.

With the aim of inflicting great damage on Yugoslavia's brotherhood, unity and stability, the Albanian Government is behind the terrorist actions and the organizers of the major disorders in Yugoslavia.

Minic went on to say that one could also see from the articles in the paper ZERI I POPULLIT that the Albanian Government demanded that Kosovo change its constitutional status, that is, that Kosovo should become a republic. Yugoslavia has adopted its Constitution with the full agreement of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Does another country have the right to tell Yugoslavia, its nations and its nationalities how to settle its constitutional relations? Regarding the rights of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, Minic stressed that this nationality enjoys full equality in Kosovo, as do other Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

In the same vein, Minic replied to the question asked by Christine von Kohl, correspondent of the Vienna paper DIE PRESSE. Minic said that all Yugoslav nations and nationalities stand firmly behind this constitutional order of Yugoslavia. Minic said that this had also been confirmed by the reaction of all of Yugoslavia to the Kosovo disorders that were organized by a group of Albanian irredentists and overtly directed from abroad. In this context, Minic added that among all of our nationalites, there were nationalists who did not like either the socialist or the federal system of Yugoslavia. He mentioned the Ustashe and the Chetniks who, just like the irredentists and the Albanian nationalists, did not like our federal system.

Replying to a question about the role and significance of the policy and movement of nonalignment in today's world from ASAHI SHIMBUN, Milos Minic said that there was no question about the decline of the influence of the movement and the policy of nonalignment. Today, as in the past, this movement and this policy are the champions of the struggle for new, more just international, political and economic relations. In the present constellation of the balance of world forces, the Nonaligned Movement represents one of the factors which plays a fundamental and one of the most important roles in maintaining the present brittle stability of world peace. It is difficult to imagine what kind of a situation would arise in the world if this movement disappeared from the world scene.

This movement has halted the division of the world into blocs of great powers. For decades, blocs have been maintained within the circle of the countries which created them. Today the role of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent, nonbloc international factor is immense, and without it no international issues of any kind can be resolved. The movement is the main motivating factor for adopting decisions in the United Nations. Minic expressed the conviction that the role and significance of the Nonaligned Movement and its policy would also grow in the future.

Answering questions from Ugandan and Sri Lankan journalists on individual issues and on armed conflicts between them, Milos Minic said that this was not a new phenomenon in the movement, and that efforts were being made to overcome these problems. He stressed, however, that these problems had not hindered--nor will they hinder--the nonaligned countries' adoption of joint attitudes to unite efforts and to establish unity of action in the struggle to resolve problems which are of continuous significance for the entire world, and particularly for nonaligned countries. In this context, Minic mentioned the successful outcome of the ministerial conference in New Delhi. He expressed the hope that the forthcoming summit in Baghdad would once again confirm the nonaligned countries' and the Nonaligned Movement's vitality and ability to act.

Replying to the question asked by the correspondent from the Egyptian agency, MENA, on the crisis in the Middle East, Minic said that the latest events in that area showed that this crisis was still very dangerous for world peace. Referring to the Israeli Air Force attack on the nuclear reactor in Iraq, Minic said that this was an example of the extent of brutality that Israel's aggression toward the Arab countries can reach and an example of the kind of dangers into which this aggressive policy could lead the entire world. Moreover, Minic said, this is a most dangerous crisis which could lead to a catastrophe. He made a very significant assessment of the fact that the UN Security Council had adopted a decision condemning such Israeli actions, although, as he said, it is a pity that there was no decision on sanctions. In Minic's view, this is the result of the balance of forces in the Security Council. Despite this, the decision condemning Israel has great international significance.

Considering the situation in that part of the world, it is necessary, in Minic's view, for all countries to intensify their efforts to find a lasting solution to the Middle East crisis. As Yugoslavia has always stressed, there can be no solution until the Palestine question is resolved.

On several occasions, foreign journalists showed interest in views and assessments about the topical political situation in Poland. Milos Minic said that what was in progress in Poland was a deep democratic and progressive process of social and economic reforms, a process which is essentially socialist. The exponents of this process, which the PZPR describes as the process of socialist revival, are the broad masses of the Polish people, the working class and the Polish party. This process follows its own path and nobody else's. No model of any other kind, not even the Yugoslav one, serves as an example.

Minic recalled the recent joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium at which deep concern was voiced about the exacerbation of the situation in Poland and, in connection with it, about the consequences to which this exacerbation could lead. Minic said that we again confirmed our attitude that the Polish people, the Polish working class and the PZPR alone are called upon to find a solution for the difficulties which the country is experiencing and to find the path for the further socialist development of Poland--without interference from any quarter whatsoever.

Milos Minic expressed the desire that nobody should in any way whatsoever hinder the process of the consolidation of the PZPR, the role of which is crucial for the further development of socialism in Poland and for the consolidation of Poland. He expressed the conviction that the extraordinary PZPR congress would certainly adopt decisions which would affirm the consolidation process.

Asked for his view about the changes which had taken place in France (L'HUMANITE, Robert Decombe), particularly about the significance of the communists in the French Government, Milos Minic said that this event was certainly of the greatest significance for the further development of France, but that it also had broader international significance. Recalling that in recent years the view about the offensive of conservative forces in the world had been considerably in evidence, Minic said that the events in France had denied such a view and had demonstrated that what was at stake was the onset of serious changes in the search for new solutions to the problems which individual European governments had not solved. In his view, that is the crux of the matter.

Speaking about communists in the French Government, Minic said that this represented a new event in Europe. He said that we can only welcome this phenomenon of democratic forces uniting in all countries because we have always believed that this is the way to strengthen international cooperation and to relax international tension. It is well known that democratic and progressive forces in the world represent the main political force fighting for the relaxation of tension. What has happened in France, Minic continued, can represent disappointment only for reactionary forces or for forces whose banner is the struggle against communism. He concluded that the vital idea of democratic and progressive forces in Europe uniting had been demonstrated most powerfully in France.

Asked by LE MONDE correspondent Pavao Jankovic about the prospects for Yugoslav-French relations, Minic said that he had nurtured friendly relations with France in the past, and he expressed the hope that the successful cooperation would be continued.

Replying to the question asked by Reinhardt Heimann, a journalist from West German television, referring to the so-called Euromissiles, Minic said that this was in the sphere of relations between blocs and great powers and that it concerned the arms race which had assumed dreadful proportions. He pointed out the need for all countries to exert the greatest possible pressure so that talks might begin as soon as possible between the superpowers on tactical missiles. In this connection, Minic said that all countries should categorically demand that agreement be reached that these missiles not be installed in Europe and that should they be installed, that they be dismantled. This is the only guarantee for the security of European countries, and Yugoslavia sees the policy of both blocs in this way. Minic also expressed the hope that the two superpowers would hold talks on this problem.

Replying to the CORRIERE DELLA SERA question about Yugoslavia's policy toward the Mediterranean, Milos Minic recalled all of our country's initiatives relating to turning that area into a zone of peace and security. He said that Yugoslavia participated in all the Mediterranean countries' activities which were aimed at reducing tension in the Mediterranean and improving the situation and the development of cooperation of Mediterranean countries in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act of the CSCE.

In connection with the forthcoming meeting in Mexico of the developed and developing countries, Milos Minic said that Yugoslavia had actively participated in the preparations for this conference and that it would try to make a contribution at the meeting itself in order that a better understanding of the developed and developing countries might ensue. In Minic's view, the conference should make it possible for the next session of the UN General Assembly to adopt a decision on starting global negotiations for the new international economic order.

On global negotiations, Milos Minic also referred to the statements made by the new American administration. I would like not to believe the statements by the new administration about the United States helping only those developing countries which are friendly because this is an unacceptable policy, he said. I would like to believe that the new administration in Washington will understand that what is at stake is one of the most difficult world problems, on which not merely the improvement of the world economy but also peace and security in the world depend, Minic stated.

Milos Minic stated that Yugoslavia would participate in the forthcoming conference on Kampuchea since it is being convened on the basis of the attitudes adopted at the United Nations since every action and initiative which leads to solving the crisis resulting from Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea and from that country's occupation deserves support. Minic said that Yugoslavia will present its well-known attitudes at that meeting in order that it might contribute to finding a political solution to settle and end this crisis, a crisis which is dangerous not merely for the peace and stability in that region but also for the far broader interests of other countries. It is here that the global strategic interests of great powers cross swords.

Asked to comment on the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union's appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world by IZVESTIYA correspondent Vladimir Ardatovskiy, Milos Minic expressed understanding of the motives for this initiative and added that the initiative was along the lines of the proposals which Leonid Brezhnev presented at the 26th CPSU Congress. Minic believes that such initiatives must be backed by everyone who is interested in reviving the process of detente and the negotiations on solving the disarmament problems, as well as everyone who is interested in solving the international economic problems and crises which led to the present exacerbated situation in the world. He stressed that nonaligned countries were advocating universal detente. In this context, he expressed the conviction that this appeal as well as all other similar ones would meet with the support of the nonaligned. Yugoslavia extends absolute support for the proposal.

Replying to the question about Yugoslavia's aid to liberation movements, Milos Minic said that despite economic difficulties, our country would continue to extend assistance--political, diplomatic, material and, if necessary, armed assistance.

Milos Minic also replied to a large number of questions in the sphere of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Nigeria, Tanzania, India, Japan and other countries.

VRHOVEC MEETS VISITING TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD252156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jun (TANJUG)--Mutual readiness for further involvement in the strengthening of friendly relations and the development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Turkey in every sphere of mutual interest--this is one of the main characteristics of the official talks between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Ilter Turkmen, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey. The talks, which started yesterday and ended today, took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and included an exhaustive exchange of views on topical issues of international relations and the promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Turkey.

It is reported that the two ministers paid particular attention to the development of mutual relations between Yugoslavia and Turkey and to the bilateral and multilateral cooperation of Balkan countries. The situation in Europe and the work of the Madrid CSCE meeting, the acute crisis hotbeds and problems in the Middle East, as well as the situation in the Mediterranean and in the Balkans, were discussed in detail.

In discussing the international situation, the resolve of the two sides to intensify their efforts to consolidate peace and security and spread equitable international cooperation was manifested.

Visit to Sarajevo

LD252328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 25 Jun (TANJUG)--Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, received Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen in Sarajevo today. Foreign Minister Turkmen is paying our country a visit scheduled to last several days.

During a long friendly conversation, it was noted on both sides that the two countries are linked by ties of traditionally good, friendly relations, but that these relations are not adequately accompanied by more highly developed economic cooperation. During the talks, interest was expressed in greater participation by the economy of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina in bilateral cooperation between the two countries. It was noted that so far, economic cooperation has been primarily limited to the exchange of goods and that it has been marked by broad fluctuations. The view was expressed in this connection that more complex forms of long-term cooperation should be promoted.

The talks also dwelt on the possibilities for the promotion of scientific-technical and cultural-educational cooperations, in which numerous establishments from the ocialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina have already been taking part. These include the Sarajevo University, the faculty of philosophy, the Oriental Institute, the archives of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina and others. The active cooperation between the towns of Sarajevo and Bursa was also discussed.

At the end of the talks both sides expressed readiness for and interest in promoting all forms of cooperation between the two countries which contribute to peace and stability in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, gave a formal dinner in honor of Ilter Turkmen, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, and his spouse and aides.

During his 2-day visit to Bosnia and Hercegovina, Foreign Minister Turkmen will visit the Sarajevo tobacco factory and see Sarajevo's cultural and historical monuments.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY ISSUED

LD221542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 22 Jun 81

["Joint statement on the talks between the delegations of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG)--At the invitation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, a delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria stayed in our country during the period of 15-21 June.

The delegation was led by Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant general secretary of the Regional Command. In the talks with the Syrian guests, the LCY delegation was led by Hamdija Pozderac, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. On the Yugoslav side, the following took part in the talks: Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Branko Vemic, head of the group for parties and movements of nonaligned countries in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. On the part of the Syrian Ba'th party, the following took part in the talks: Ilyas al-Lati, member of the Ba'th Regional Command, 'Ali Sanjabi and 'Abd al-Majid Rifa'i. The delegation of the Ba'th Party was received by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. The delegation visited the Socialist Republic of Croatia, where it was accorded a warm welcome and where it had talks in the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia.

The talks between the two delegations passed in a comradely atmosphere filled with the spirit of friendship, reciprocal understanding and a desire to strengthen and develop friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties and countries. Views were exchanged on many international questions of joint interest in general and on the situation in the Middle East area in particular. The two delegations expressed their satisfaction over the development of cooperation between the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and the LCY and confirmed their desire for the further promotion of these relations in the interest of the peoples of the two friendly countries, of peace, social progress and socialism in the world. The two delegations briefed each other on current questions of internal development in the two countries. A broad exchange of information on the activity of the two parties in the sociopolitical and economic development of the two countries was carried out. Views were also exchanged on the further development of relations and cooperation getween the LCY and Arab Socialist Ba'th party, and a program of interparty cooperation for the coming 2 years was agreed. The two sides noted with pleasure that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, as well as cooperation between other sociopolitical organizations of the two countries, are developing successfully. Such cooperation contributes to the further general development of the traditionally friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Syria.

During the talks,views were also exchanged on current developments in the international workers' and communist movement.

Questions of the struggle for peace, national independence and freedom of all peoples and countries and for social progress and socialism in the world were examined. In the talks, special attention was paid to the examination of the situation in the Middle East and the danger to peace and security in the world inherent in the delays in the solution of this crisis was pointed out. The continuation of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the policy of aggression against Arab countries and the Arab people of Palestine were vehemently denounced. Both sides expressed their conviction that an equitable and lasting peace in the Middle East can be attained only on the basis of a comprehensive solution which implies unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including their right to form their own sovereign state on their national territory. The entire development of the Middle East crisis confirms that the Palestinian question represents the essence of this problemand that an equitable and acceptable solution can be attained only with the participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and as an independent and autonomous factor.

Both sides denounced Israel's frequent aggression against Lebanon and the Arab people of Palestine and all activity aimed at violating its unity and its national sovereignty. Both sides endorsed the stand of Syria regarding the preservation of the independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon. Both sides believe that the international community should take action to halt the further exacerbation of the situation in Lebanon and protect the sovereign rights and territorial integrity of the country. Both sides expressed their regret over the Iraqi-Iranian war which is still continuing, and advocated the quest for a peaceful solution to this conflict. Both sides endorsed the efforts made in this direction by the nonaligned and Islamic countries and by the United Nations. The two sides expressed their satisfaction over the results of the visits by the delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party led by Mashariqah, assistant general secretary of the Regional Command. The conviction was expressed that this visit will represent a significant contribution and encouragement to the further development of relations between the LCY and the Ba'th Party in the interests of the friendship of the peoples of the two nonaligned countries.

NORWEGIAN PAPER REPORTS SFRY FEARS ABOUT POLAND

PM251053 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 19 Jun 81 p 5

[Arild Isegg dispatch: "Worries Over Poland's Future]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 18 June--Developments in Poland are a source of worry for the Yugoslavs--for the man in the street as well as for the country's leaders. The mass media gives exhaustive coverage to events in Poland and to the Moscow-Warsaw war of nerves. The Yugoslavs remember Moscow's tone before Tito's break with Stalin in 1948. They see a parallel between the letter the Poles recently received and the letter to the Czechs just before the invasion in 1968. And they are tensely awaiting the extraordinary Polish party congress planned for 14 July. If it goes ahead as planned, the Yugoslavs think it will be a victory for the democratic trend in Poland, with significant repercussions far beyond Europe.

The Yugoslavs did not try to hide their concern over what is happening in Poland in the talks Norwegian Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg had with his Yugoslav counterpart here in Belgrade earlier this week and in the talks Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland had with Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic today. However, after the talks, Prime Minister Harlem Brundtland pointed out to Norwegian journalists that the Yugoslavs had given the impression that their view of the whole international situation is fairly gloomy. There are many elements in the international picture which give cause for concern, including Poland, but also the situation in the Middle East and in South Africa in particular.

At the Yugoslav Government's lunch today for its Norwegian guests, Prime Minister Djuranovic left no room for doubt about whom the Yugoslavs hold responsible for the present state of affairs, even though he did not mention any countries by name.

The reasons why we are going through one of the most difficult crises since the war, he said, are to be found in the more frequent interference in other countries' foreign policy, in pressure and even in open intervention in independent countries and in the expansion of spheres of interest. He also mentioned growing competition between the superpowers and military blocs, the growing gulf between the developed and the developing world and the arms race as other factors.

SLOVENE PREMIER VISITS AUSTRIA'S CARINTHIA

AU241242 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 24 Jun 81 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Visit to Carinthia by Slovene Premier Zemljaric: Agreement on Many Problems..."]

[Summary] "Klagenfurt--Both Premier Zemljaric and Provincial Governor Wagner valued the talks and agreements within the framework of the visit of a government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia as useful and promising. This positive evaluation was made at a press conference on Monday before representatives of the Austrian and Yugoslav press."

Zemljaric stated that cooperation between the province of Carinthia and the Socialist Republic of Slovenia developed in many and specific respects last year. Working groups of the governments and communities were set up which are working on power policy and tourist problems as well as on the Karawanken tunnel project. The Yugoslav side is preparing documents about possibilities for using the port of Kotor for handling solid and other types of fuel. The Yugoslav side plans to modernize the Rechberg (Rebrca) cellulose plant and sees no obstacles to opening two new border crossing points at the Paulatschsattel and the Luza-Alm.

"No agreement exists about the problem of fulfillment or nonfulfillment of Article 7 [of the Austrian State Treaty]--something which was deliberately excluded from the topics of the talks by the participants. The Slovene ethnic group, according to Zemljavic, is the subject of international law stipulations and hence it depends on that group to obtain results in talks with the provincial or federal governments which are obliged to implement the State Treaty obligations. Yugoslavia, as the motherland, is interested in the solution of open problems in the spirit of understanding among peoples."

In this context, Zemljavic referred to the communique, signed after the visit of SFRY Premier Djuranovic to Austria, and noted that the comprehensive development of good-neighborly relations could also help improve the climate with respect to the Slovene ethnic groups in Carinthia.

But despite an alleged "improvement of the atmosphere," Provincial Governor Wagner was compelled to admit at the press conference that, compared with the first round of talks with the chairmen of the central Slovene associations, the second round had been a "step backward."

Shortly before the press conference, the provincial chairmen of Austria's three political parties had reached the decision to set up a bilingual course for commercial school graduates this fall. Governor Wagner said nothing, however, about specific demands of the Slovene ethnic groups, such as creating a radio and television station for Slovene programs or bilingual kindergartens. Provincial Governor Wagner was invited to pay a return visit to Slovenia.

KOSOVO COMMUNISTS RELEASE ACTION PROGRAM

AU250841 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jun 81 pp 7-8

["Text" of the action program of the League of Communists of Kosovo in the struggle against hostile and counterrevolutionary forces and in stabilizing the political situation in the province adopted by the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo at its 18th session in Pristina on 23 May]

[Text] Proceeding from the conclusions of the 16th and 17th sessions of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the 14th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and the 20th session of the LCY Central Committee, the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, at its session on 23 May 1981, adopted the following:

Action program of the League of Communists of Kosovo in the struggle against the hostile and counterrevolutionary forces and in stabilizing the political situation in the province:

The Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and the LCY Central Committee have concluded that the demonstrations in Kosovo were of a hostile and counterrevolutionary character and formed an integral part of the organized activity of internal and external enemies from the position of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The goal of these hostile actions was to provoke instability in Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia; to destroy brotherhood and unity and togetherness; to undermine socialist self-management and the constitutional order; to threaten the SFRY's integrity and to cause instability in this part of the Balkans.

By their character, the hostile events in Kosovo are also a part of the wide activities of the reactionary forces in the world against the freedom, independence, nonalignment and territorial integrity of the SFRY. They are profoundly contrary to the essential and common interest of the Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Muslims, Turks and other Kosovo peoples and nationalities, as well as all peoples and nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY. The workers class, the working people and all peoples and nationalities of Kosovo, headed by the League of Communists, have most resolutely condemned these hostile and counterrevolutionary actions.

Liberalism, Opportunism and Lack of Militancy of a Part of the League of Communists of Kosovo

Despite its achieved results, the League of Communists of Kosovo--in its ideological-political activity, in performing its leading ideological-political role and in implementing the LCY policy--has failed, by its own level of organization and its ideological-political action and cadre preparedness, to rise to the level of the complex nature of the conditions under which it operates. An insufficiently critical approach, insufficient involvement, one-sided and superficial perception and appraisal, especially of individual phenomena and problems, a lack of individual initiative and shortcomings in appraising the real situation in every individual community have led to occurrences of liberalism, opportunism, family cliquishness, ideological-political defensiveness, irresponsibility and lack of vigilance and militancy of a number of organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists of Kosovo. That has also created room for hostile activities, especially in the educational and some cultural institutions.

This situation in the organizations of the League of Communists created room for an unhindered penetration by ideologically alien concepts and for open and organized activities and actions of the class enemy on the basis of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

I. The provincial committee has noted that, despite the energetic struggle of the League of Communists an other subjective forces to unmask the essence of the reactionary goals and to break up and prevent hostile activity, the political and security situation in the province continues to be difficult and the counterrevolutionary hostile forces, incited from abroad, continue their activity with various methods. [paragraph continues]

The latest very gross anti-Yugoslav propaganda of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and the even more intensive activity of the extremist Albania, and the even more intensive activity of the extremist Albanian emigres in the West even more openly and intensively help the nationalist-irredentist forces in the province.

In this situation, the League of Communists and all progressive forces of Kosovo must intensify even more their ideological-political struggle against the hostile counter-revolutionary forces acting from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, as well as against all other hostile elements.

Any inconsistency or lagging in that struggle can harm our entire socialist self-managing development and make more difficult the conditions for political actions of the League of Communists and all progressive forces of Kosovo for a complete and lasting consolidation and stability of the political and security situation in the province.

Only a resolute, consistent and effective struggle to destroy the counterrevolutionary forces acting from nationalist and irredentist positions, and other hostile forces, can provide the conditions for stabilizing the situation in Kosovo, as well as the basic condition for a quicker and more successful development of socialist self-management, for a more rapid economic development and economic stabilization in the province, for strengthening the dominant role of the workers class and its unity and for the equality and brotherhood and unity of the Kosovo peoples and nationalities.

The League of Communists of Kosovo must orient its ideological-political activity primarily:

To ideologically-politically unmasking the reactionary essence of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and uncovering and unmasking the counterrevolutionary forces acting from these positions;

Criticism and Self-Criticism of All and Especially the Leading Cadres

To ensuring a critical analysis by all communities--ranging from the basic organizations of the League of Communists to the provincial committee of the League of Communists and its organs--of their own shortcomings that manifested themselves in the lack of vigilance, opportunism, hushing up negative phenomena, hesitation and passiveness and other shortcomings. An open and well-grounded struggle of opinions and constructive criticism and self-criticism in the basic organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists of Kosovo are one of the basic conditions for successful ideological-political action and the unity of the League of Communists of Kosovo;

To ensuring constant and concrete political action to deepen and stimulate the ideological-political differentiation process in all communities, at all levels and in all sociopolitical and other self-managing organs and organizations;

To ensuring concrete critical examination of the method and level of its ideological and action preparedness and organization of the League of Communists, especially in composite organizations of associated labor, the secondary and elementary schools, the scientific, cultural and other institutions and especially at the university;

To critically reviewing the practice followed in admitting members to the League of Communists, taking the necessary measures to apply stricter criteria in admissions of new members to the League of Communists and ensuring a consistent implementation of these criteria in all organizations of the League of Communists. For this purpose, it is necessary to determine the specific tasks in preparing and training young people and especially the workers engaged in direct production activities—who are proving their loyalty to the LCY positions by their work and involvement in daily struggles and especially in these recent events--for admission to membership in the League of Communists;

To constantly perfecting the image of the League of Communists member who, with his behavior and personal example and an uncompromising struggle against all negative phenomena in our society, must contribute to asserting socialist moral values and norms;

To more quickly changing the substance of work and the methods of activity of the communal conferences of the League of Communists and ensuring their more effective and direct ties with the basic organizations of the League of Communists, something that requires a greater preparedness for action and the training of cadres of all communal committees of the League of Communists, especially in the communes where the hostile actions found their strongest expression;

To advancing party education, developing democratic relations within the League of Communists and its leaderships, strengthening the action capability of the League of Communists as a whole, eliminating more quickly the forum methods of work, ensuring more effective action in adopting and controlling the implementation of the views, conclusions and policy of the League of Communists as a whole and ensuring on that basis the unity within the League of Communists, something to which the provincial committee and its presidium and organs, through a critical analysis of their own work, must devote their full attention;

To developing the socialist self-managing relations and the action and ideological-political preparation and activity of the League of Communists in villages, and more widely organizing political work in villages especially through the activity of the Socialist Alliance;

To ensuring a completely critical and self-critical attitude of all cadres and especially the leading cadres and members of the League of Communists, as well as determining their collective and personal responsibility for the situation that has been created;

Critical Reexamination of the Cadre Policy

To ensuring concrete political actions to overcome the situation created by the activity of counterrevolutionary forces, actions in which members of the League of Communists and cadres must confirm themselves and on the basis of which the ideological-political differentiation must be constantly carried out. The organizations of the League of Communists must continue to rid themselves of all those members who show hesitation and opportunism in their attitudes, and must admit to their ranks all those who are now proving and confirming themselves on the line of the League of Communists in the concrete struggle and action against counterrevolutionary forces and nationalist, chauvinist and irredentist concepts and attitudes;

To resolutely ridding the League of Communists of the phenomena of inconsistency, lack of militancy, liberalism, inclination to compromise, monopolism and family cliquishness, and of the promoters of these phenomena;

To critically reexamining the situation in cadre policy, while at the same time consistently implementing its democratic character and its socialization, something that simultaneously implies a struggle against monopolism and subjectivism in implementing cadre policy;

To strengthen the cadres of organs of the communal organizations of the League of Communists and of organs of the League of Communists of Kosovo. In the same way, it is also necessary to strengthen the organs of sociopolitical organizations and the organs of authority at the communal and provincial levels. It is necessary to more energetically rid those organs of members who hesitate and show no readiness to resolutely come to grips with the counterrevolutionary, nationalist, irredentist and other hostile forces and their activities;

To achieving and implementing principled, complete and unambiguous ideological clarity, militancy and responsibility for consistently and uncompromisingly implementing the policy of the League of Communists in the sphere of intranational relations as one of the most essential criteria in implementing in practice cadre policy at all levels and in all communities in the province;

And to ensure thoroughly and critically perceiving the situation in the sphere of the ideological-political training and Marxist education of members of the League of Communists. [paragraph continues]

For this purpose, it is necessary to enrich the contents of ideological work and the programs of Marxist education in a way that will ensure that these contents and programs will directly serve the purpose of preparing members of the League of Communists and the basic organizations for successful and specific ideological-political actions and activity that will permanently prevent hostile activities. In this connection, it is necessary to reinvigorate the programs of the political schools of the League of Communists, the youth political schools, the schools of self-managers, seminars and all other forms of ideological training and Marxist education at all levels and in all communities of the province. It is necessary to critically review the specific practice in selecting students for the political schools of the League of Communists and all other organized form of Marxist education; to critically and concretely reexamine the literature used in this connection as well as the capabilities and suitability of teaching cadres and to strengthen the cadres of the provincial center for Marxist education. It is particularly important to organize, beginning with the next school year, the work of the political schools of the League of Communists at the university and all secondary schools, and to ensure a quicker and more successful ideological-political training and Marxist education of basic organizations of the League of Communists.

The Kosovo communists must always develop their activity among the masses and carry out their political action within the framework of the wide front of socialist forces--in the SAWP, the Federation of Trade Unions, the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War, social organizations, associations of citizens, the delegate system and within the framework of our entire socialist self-managing system.

Consistent Implementation of the Constitutions of the SFRY, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo

The organizations of the League of Communists and the entire League of Communists of Kosovo must be open toward the masses and must work directly among the masses of the people. Any sectarianism in relation to sociopolitical and social organizations is not only contrary to the basic LCY orientations, but also directly contradicts the interests of the workers class and working people of all peoples and nationalities. For this reason, the struggle against all forms of sectarianism in the League of Communists is one of the basic tasks of all members of the League of Communists and the League of Communists of Kosovo as a whole. At the same time, it is necessary to ensure that the sociopolitical organizations effectively and responsibly fulfill their roles as subjective factors of the system.

The provincial committee especially calls attention to the indispensable role and responsibility of all sociopolitical organizations and their leaderships in organizing and rallying the widest masses of the people in the political action to unmask the goals and essence of the counterrevolutionary forces, and to suppress and eradicate all nationalist and hostile activities.

II. The League of Communists of Kosovo must strive for consistently implementing the provisions of the SFRY Constitution, the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The ideological-political activity must be especially aimed at coordinating relations within the Socialist Republic of Serbia. It is on the basis of the constitution and the LCY policy that the League of Communists of Kosovo and the Kosovo organs must critically analyze and evaluate the experiences and problems in achieving togetherness on the basis of self-management, as well as on the basis of the constitutional functions of the federation, the republic and the provinces. For this purpose, it is necessary, together with organs of the League of Communists of Serbia and the League of Communists of Vojvodina, to review the past experiences and invest efforts to find solutions for those problems that have not yet been solved in this sphere.

It is necessary to more completely and concretely realize the functions of all self-managing organs, delegations, delegates, delegate assemblies of organizations and communities and of organs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo to ensure that they contribute with their daily activities to fulfilling all functions of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and those rights and obligations that are realized within the framework of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the federation.

The fulfillment of the common interests of the working people and citizens and of peoples and nationalities, the realization of togetherness within the framework of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and the establishment of general social interests at the level of the federation must be ensured by consistently, effectively and responsibly implementing relations within the delegate system, through self-managing agreements and social accords and through democratic institutions, forms and methods determined by the constitutions and the law on associated labor.

The problem of preparing the delegate assemblies, the organs of administration and justice and the security service for their work, and the problem of ensuring the fulfillment of their functions, must especially be reviewed to ensure their effective activity in realizing the self-managing rights and responsibilities of the working people and citizens and in ensuring their protection and personal safety and the protection of social property.

Reactionary Essence of the Slogan "Kosovo Republic"

The League of Communists and all other progressive socialist forces of Kosovo must resolutely unmask the reactionary essence of the nationalist and irredentist slogan "Kosovo republic" and the demand for an "ethnically pure Kosovo" as an attack on the revolutionary achievements--the SFRY constitutional order, the interests and unity of the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo and of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, of which the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is a part.

The League of Communists of Kosovo and all organized socialist forces of the province must wage an energetic struggle in all communities against bureaucratism, statism and centralism, and to strengthen the dominant role and responsibility of the workers class in decisionmaking on all important issues of life and work in the province.

The Provincial Committee of the League of Communists makes it incumbent upon the communists and cadres in justice and other organs to ensure a consistent and effective realization of the laws. They must most sharply oppose all tendencies of unlawfulness and all tendencies of abuse, watering down and inconsistency in implementing the provisions of laws.

III. Proceeding from the fact that, despite the clear ideological-political orientations in intranational relations, there have been numerous and serious shortcomings in implementing that policy in practice, the League of Communists of Kosovo must devote extraordinary attention:

To linking the class and national aspects in implementing the policy on intranational relations, strengthening the equality and brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo, strengthening the mutual trust and togetherness among the peoples and nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the entire country and cultivating the Yugoslav socialist patriotism. Constant, specific and planned upbringing of children and youth in the spirit of the brightest traditions of the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution, their mutual rapproachement, togetherness brotherhood, unity and mutual trust promoted through organized joint social activities at all levels, ranging from the preschool educational institutions to the higher schools and faculties, are of the greatest importance;

To waging a resolute, uncompromising and concrete struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, as well as against Serbian, Montenegrin and any other nationalism, on every occasion and in all communities, and against their promoters, primarily in one's own community;

To constantly and clearly differentiating between the national assertion of the Albanian people and Albanian nationalism and irredentism;

To further deepening a democratic atmosphere for open, well-argued and comprehensive discussions on all issues of implementing in practice the policy on intranational relations. In this connection, it is necessary to most energetically struggle against all forms of majority outvoting others within intranational relations;

To class interpretation of past events and Marxist evaluation of historical heritage, as well as to sharp struggle against all non-Marxist, speculating and nationalist interpretations of heritage and against all other ideologically unacceptable and hostile tendencies;

To consistently implementing the policy of national equality in the fields of employment, cadre policy and bilingualism. For this purpose, it is necessary to reexamine the normative acts on employment and on determining work positions in all organizations of associated labor and work and self-managing interest communities, and remove from them the provisions that are not in accord with the basic ideological-political orientation of the League of Communists on implementing the policy of national equality of all peoples and nationalities of our province;

To finding suitable and effective contents and forms of rapprochement among the young people, and strengthening the togetherness of members of all peoples and nationalities in all school institutions, ranging from the preschool to the higher school institutions. For this purpose, it is necessary to critically reexamine and revise all training and education programs and incorporate in them new content in accord with the ideological-political orientations of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the League of Communists of Serbia and the LCY on developing intranational relations;

For National Equality and Against All Forms of Intolerance

To intensifying ideological-political work to further assert and strengthen, among members of all peoples and nationalities of the province, the awareness that in a multinational community, the knowledge of another language in addition to one's own mother tongue is one of the important factors both for mutual acquaintance and rapprochement and for everyday life and work. It is necessary to find the most suitable forms of learning languages other than the mother tongues of all peoples and nationalities, and energetically struggle against all tendencies opposing that, as well as against underrating the importance of the knowledge of languages. At the same time, it is necessary to most energetically oppose all those tendencies which--by demanding a compulsory knowledge of other than mother tongues--manifest nationalism and chauvinism, something that introduces intolerance and mistrust among the Kosovo peoples and nationalities;

And to consistently implementing the policy of using the languages and alphabets in the province on the basis of their equality.

The organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists must evaluate and analyze as soon as possible the causes and phenomena of emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo during the past 10-year period, and determine specific tasks in this connection. It is a direct task of the League of Communists, the sociopolitical organizations, the self-managing organs and the organs of authority to wage a constant struggle to develop socialist self-management and implement equality, and thereby create the conditions for strengthening togetherness, security and future prospects, and energetically oppose the tendencies and phenomena of pressure.

Legal measures must be energetically and effectively implemented against anyone provoking national intolerance and threatening national equality.

IV. The deliberate and organized propaganda-subversive activity coming from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and the indoctrination with Albanian nationalism and irredentism--particularly of a part of the young people, something that is not merely a gross interference in the internal affairs of our country, but also an overt expression of territorial pretensions toward the SFRY--is one of the sources of encouraging counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo. For this reason, it is indispensable that all elements in the province which cooperated and had contacts in the field of education, science, culture, tourism and sports with the corresponding institutions in Albania should very critically examine these relations in general and take the appropriate measures.

All relations between the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania should be carried out within the framework of the determined interstate relations between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Albania on the principles of our country's foreign policy.

It is indispensable to adopt a specific program of activity so as to oppose more effectively and energetically the propaganda-subversive activity from Albania.

V. The League of Communists of Kosovo and other organized subjective forces must, in their political activity, ensure in time the adoption of medium-term development plans and programs in those organizations of associated labor in which this has not been done, and in the communes and the province. In this connection, it is necessary to ensure a consistent implementation of the ideopolitical foundations of development.

In the course of adopting the social development plan of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo for the 1981-85 period, the League of Communists of Kosovo must work to ensure the coordination of positions in the province, the republic and the federation on the concept of Kosovo's development in the next period, and the measures that must be taken to implement this plan, proceeding from the LCY policy on the most rapid possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

More Rapid Change of the Economic Structure

All basic organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists and all organized subjective forces of the province must be directly mobilized to consistently implement the policy of the most rapid possible development of Kosovo, bearing in mind primarily the very complex economic conditions in which the social development plan will be implemented. The broadest possible involvement and great responsibility of the League of Communists, associated labor and the working people of Kosovo, the delegates assemblies, organs of self-management, associations of associated labor, self-managing interest communities, administrative organs in the province's communes and of all cadres is necessary to consistently implement the medium-term development plans and the economic stabilization policy. For this reason, it is necessary to direct the activity of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces of Kosovo:

To adopting as soon as possible social accords and the social development plan of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo for the 1981-85 period;

To adopting the policy and a specific program of employment;

To economically and effectively utilizing all resources intended for the development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo;

To finding all possibilities for investing in those projects and production which will yield greater income and open up opportunities for greater productive employment;

To more quickly changing the economic structure by constructing processing plants and developing production within the framework of the small economy;

In view of the fact that over 40 percent of the province's population earns its livelihood from agriculture and that great unutilized economic and human potential exists in agriculture and rural areas, it is indispensable to ensure--with the concept of the medium-term and long-term development of agriculture, on the basis of associating farmers, and with measures on economic and credit policy--the material and other conditions and stimuli to achieve greater agricultural production, higher income and a more rapid productive employment, thereby also creating the conditions to improve the standard of living and to help people decide to permanently work in agriculture and live in the village;

To determining and elaborating the bases, criteria and programs for realizing 50 percent of the resources of the federation's funds intended for Kosovo development from associating labor and pooling resources, something that is the urgent task of the organizations of associated labor, the economic chamber and the provincial organs, together with the organizations of associated labor and their associations and the pertinent organs in the socialist republics and in the socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the federal organs;

To taking measures against the irresponsible behavior of those economic elements and individuals who contribute to bad planning and uneconomic investments, and to taking measures dealing with responsibility for exceeding investments.

The League of Communists of Kosovo, proceeding from the adopted decisions and positions, must direct its political activity to consistently implement the policy of economic stabilization. For this reason it is necessary to intensify responsibility for:

Achieving the planned volume of increase in production, increasing productivity of labor and income, increasing economies and profitability of operations and, in this connection, taking all the necessary measures and activities to increase exports;

Better organizing work and maximally utilizing capacitites. It is particularly necessary to oppose the irresponsible attitude toward social resources, work, squandering resources, breakdowns and other negative phenomena in the economy and other activities;

Establishing the causes of losses and taking the necessary measures to recover losses.

Closer Association and Development of Income Relations

The organizations of the League of Communists of Kosovo and the trade union organizations and their leaderships, particularly the organization of the League of Communists and the trade unions in the organizations of associated labor that operate at a loss, must take specific measures to overcome the present very complex state of operations at a loss, and to change the behavior and the view that such operations have been going on for years without any consequences. For this reason, it is necessary to take specific measures, including political responsibility.

In political activity, special attention must be devoted to further developing socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations. For this reason, it is necessary:

To determine the specific causes for lagging in the process of association of labor and pooling resources, and the measures, on the basis of income linkage, for a more rapid association of labor and pooling resources, particularly in achieving economic togetherness in the Trepca, the Elektroprivreda [the electricity generating industry], the Agrokosovo, the Kosovodrvo and other organizations of associated labor, as well as for a more rapid association of the economy of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo with the economies in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and other socialist republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. The League of Communists of Kosovo must energetically oppose occurrences of isolating operations in all sectors, an isolation of the market and other forms of isolation within one's own framework;

To resolve more rapidly many problems and kinds of resistance in the development of income relations and in implementing the principles on common income and common revenue on the basis of the law on associated labor;

To adopt more rapidly solutions that will help us overcome many problems that we are facing in the field of acquiring income, particularly when what is involved is a free exchange of labor. On the level of the province, it is necessary to adopt the foundations, criteria and specific positions on association of labor and pooling resources on the bases of a free exchange of labor and on satisfying the common needs in education, health, culture, social care, including the additional funds which we receive for developing social activities;

To implement more rapidly and consistently the distribution of income according to work and the results of work, along with consistently implementing the self-managing agreements and rules of procedures, and to oppose more effectively various negative phenomena in the field of personal incomes, particularly the tendency of equalizing incomes.

In its political activity, the League of Communists of Kosovo must devote special attention to problems of social policy, and for this reason, it is necessary that:

The Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo examine the entire problem of social policy and adopt a specific program of political activity. It is particularly necessary to examine and appraise the causes and consequences of unjustified social differences, and on the basis of that and the conclusions of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, to pursue specific ideopolitical activity against all abuses, deformations and other negative phenomena;

The communes and organizations of associated labor, on the basis of the positions to be adopted by the provincial committee, adopt specific programs of social policy;

Measures be taken and activities undertaken on consistently implementing the adopted employment policy and developing specific political activity of the League of Communists, the trade unions, the Socialist Alliance, youth and other subjective elements against various negative phenomena that we encounter in the field of employment.

VI. The League of Communists of Kosovo and all organized socialist forces in the province must pursue specific ideopolitical activity in implementing the tasks in education and training and, in this connection, they must ensure:

A critical analysis of the past intensive development of vocational education and training in the province; a general social orientation and complete clarity of the concept of further developing and organizing the university; the coordination of the enrollment policy of students with the real possibilities and needs of associated labor, bearing in mind the need to resolve contradictions between the education of young people and their employment.

Overcoming Contradictions in Training and Education

An increased role for young people in the educational-training institutions in actively and equitably participating in all trends of a self-managing transformation of education and training, in the process of teaching, in the development of self-managing relations in the organizations of associated labor, self-managing interest communities and so forth;

An intensification of the problem of professional work and a constant perfection of teachers, along with the organized expert assistance of educational institutes, university faculties, Marxist centers and other professional and scientific institutions;

A critical appraisal of the existing structure of faculties and higher schools and the taking of specific measures to restructure, consolidate and disperse the faculties and higher schools. The League of Communists and the self-managing organs at the university, the provincial self-managing community for education and training, the Provincial Secretariat for Education, Science and Culture, the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and organs and bodies of the sociopolitical organizations of the province and communes must work on implementing these tasks;

A critical appraisal of the development of secondary vocational training and training that is being implemented through a number of material, cadre and other contradictions. It is indispensable that the Provincial Self-Managing Interest Community for Education and Training, the Economic Chamber, the Provincial Secretariat for Education, Science and Culture and the Institute for Promoting Education analyze and propose specific solutions for a more economic network of secondary school institutions, and critically appraise the existing professions and coordinate them in accordance with the needs of associated labor and the prospects of employment;

A critical reexamination of the causes for the stagnation of self-managing relations, self-managing interest organization and of the participation of students in self-management in secondary, high and higher schools;

A critical appraisal of the omissions and shortcomings in the cadre policy in education, especially at the university and secondary schools, in which the League of Communists and respective organs in the communes and the province must become involved. [paragraph continues]

One should deepen the ideopolitical differentiation of cadres and remove from the educational and training process all those who lack moral-political and professional qualities and who are burdened by nationalist, irrendist and other hostile views.

In a concrete ideopolitical action, it is necessary to identify and unmask the carriers of nationalism, irredentism, statism, bureaucratism, opportunism, liberalism, familiar attitudes; a policy of not offending anybody, elitism, alien ideopolitical concepts and other anti-self-managing and antisocialist concepts and beliefs.

It is necessary to undertake concrete measures to eliminate occurrences of monopoly and other shortcomings of individuals and groups in conducting cadre policy, in the selection and training of cadres from all the nationalities in Kosovo and in deviations from the set policy in the national composition and in relations among nationalities. For this purpose, it is necessary to ensure, through training and selecting cadres, that teaching at all levels of education in one's mother tongue should be performed by cadres from the respective nationality.

Marxist analysis of ideological foundations of school literature

Communists and cadres in the Secretariat for Education, Science and Culture, in the Provincial Self-Managing Interest Community for Education and Training and in higher educational institutions must prepare elaborate long-term programs for high-quality cadres that are professionally capable, morally-politically suitable and politically educated at all levels of education, and that will successfully and responsibly carry out the aims of the reform and the LCY policy. A replacement of unqualified cadres with appropriate professionally capable educational cadres must be urgently ensured.

In the Institute for the Advancement of Education, the Provincial Self-Managing Interest Community for Education and Training and in the Provincial Secretariat for Education, Science and Culture, one should analytically and critically reexamine the ideological Marxist foundation of the teaching plans and programs of elementary and secondary vocational education and training in the province. One should energetically work to eliminate as rapidly as possible the historicism and romanticism from the teaching programs, and build ideological and educational values of a socialist self-managing society into the educational content.

It is a task of the communists and all scientific research workers and scientific institutions to illuminate in a scientific, Marxist way the causes and occurrences of nationalism and irredentism, and other nationalisms and that consequences for the development of socialist self-management.

It is necessary to analyze as soon as possible the ideological elements of the textbooks and other literature from the standpoint of their Marxist foundations and educational direction. It is particularly necessary to analyze the textbooks of history, literature and languages in which much content requires a different ideological approach, critical and based on class principles. A concrete analysis should register and eliminate those contents from textbooks and literature which caused a nationalist and irredentist awareness.

It is necessary to assess the overall publishing policy of textbooks for schools and universities.

Respective organs and institutions, above all the league of communists members in them, must assume a very critical attitude in assessing the literature imported from Albania. In this connection, one should get rid of textbooks from Albania which have been in use as basic or auxiliary literature.

It is the task of our cadres at the university and other scientific institutions to begin at once to work on textbook publication, in conformity with our ideological concept of training and education.

One should assess the quality of Marxist education of students, and especially the ideo-political ability of the cadres teaching this subject and the teaching cadres in general, as the basic factor of a Marxist interpretation of educational and training contents.

One should particularly analyze the work of the Institute for Advancement of Education, of the pedagogic-educational councils and other professional institutions which deal with the problems of education and training. They should be strengthened in cadres so that they may be able to carry out their functions successfully.

One should assess the practice so far and strive for the most successful and best teaching in schools of languages other than the mother tongue, which is an important part of the togetherness, rapprochement and communication among people and nationalities.

It is necessary to look critically at the overall work of preschool institutions and reexamine their design and organization, with the aim of finding the most suitable pedagogic forms and shapes of bringing children together and of developing feelings of brotherhood and unity and togetherness.

VII. In the field of science and scientific research, the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in the province should direct their political activities toward a political analysis of the present courses in the development of science and undertake concrete measures to direct scientific activities to the essential tasks of provincial development.

The communists and cadres in the provincial Community for Scientific Work, the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Kosovo, the Institute for History, the Albanological Institute and other scientific institutions must critically analyze the social purpose of scientific research projects, especially those in the fields of social sciences and cultural history. These institutions must be strengthened organizationally and in cadres and they should be made capable of investigating the historical past and cultural heritage of all the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo, and projects for that purpose should be ensured.

Demystification of Myths, Nationalism and Historicism in Science and Culture

It is necessary to assess the structure of special projects, masters and doctorate theses and scientific research projects and to see to what extent they serve a faster material and overall development of the province. One should analyze the effects and results of scientific improvement and specialization of our cadres abroad with a particular critical attitude.

The content, the ideological-theoretical orientation and makeup of scientific publications, periodicals and scientific gathering must be analyzed most critically, above all in the publishing councils, the League of Communists organizations and the editorial offices, but also in other organs and bodies of the League of Communists, sociopolitical organizations and organs.

The Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo must promptly encourage the communists in the appropriate organs and working bodies to critically analyze the situation and the problems in the social sciences and especially in historiography in order to ensure a Marxist verification of the synthesis of the history of Yugoslavia's peoples and nationalities.

The ideological-political action of the League of Communists must also be oriented to promoting mutual ties among scientific institutions to ensure an efficient use of the available scientific cadres and resources, as well as to promoting ties between scientific institutions and the organizations of associated labor and the professional and scientific institutions of organizations of associated labor and their associations in accordance with the intent of the law on associated labor.

It is necessary to establish more effective ties between the province's scientific institutions on the one hand and the scientific institutions in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and other republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina on the other. in order to unify scientific potential in carrying out the individual scientific projects of interest for the province and of those of wider general interest, as well as to ensure the necessary exchange of information on scientific findings and the projects in progress, thereby avoiding any unnecessary waste of forces and resources.

VIII. The Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and the LCY Central Committee have concluded that in the sphere of culture and creativity insufficient attention has been paid to implementing the LCY class criteria and creative policy. There has been a lack of critical awareness of the need for demystifying, on the basis of Marxism, all forms of mythomania, historicism and nationalism. No continuous, well-argued, well-planned and specific struggle has been waged to more deeply perceive the true dimensions of the individual cultural and historical subjects.

Proceeding from these facts, the League of Communists, the cultural institutions, the associations of self-managing interest communities of culture and other organized socialist forces must open a wide action front in fulfilling the following tasks:

Critically analyzing the entire policy in the process of their self-managing organization, opening and linking within the system of associated labor to ensure authentic cultural substance of the socialist self-managing society.

The communists in the provincial organs and self-managing interest communities must critically evaluate all programs of cultural institutions, theater and film repertoires and especially the programs of amateur cultural and arts societies and eliminate from them all contents that promote feelings of national romanticism and that glorify the cultural heritage with the aspiration to revive national narrow-mindedness, exclusiveness and nationalism.

The communists in publishing houses, publishing councils and editorial offices of cultural and literary journals must analyze critically and on the basis of the LCY ideological positions the ideological and aesthetic contents of creative work. In this connection, it is necessary to specifically identify and struggle against the phenomena of traditionalism, clannishness and privatization in editorial policies as well as against conservatism, nationalism and dogmatic opinions of individuals or groups.

The League of Communists of Kosovo especially must conduct an ideological-political action to assert national cultures as an important factor of national equality, for their creative fulfillment, and to strengthen the brotherhood, unity and togetherness of the peoples and nationalities in Kosovo and further afield.

Differentiation in the Field of Public Information

The League of Communists of Kosovo and the communists and cadres in cultural institutions must constantly strive for wider ties and comprehensive cooperation with the corresponding cultural institutions in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in other republics to promote greater mutual acquaintances, ties and exchanges among the cultures of all peoples and nationalities of our country. In this connection, it is necessary to invest greater efforts in further developing the work of translating from Albanian into Serbo-Croatian and other languages, and from Serbo-Croation and the languages of other peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia into Albanian and Turkish.

IX. The province's public information media have failed to successfully fulfill their role as an important factor in forming the socialist self-managing public opinion and have insufficiently served the political action of the League of Communists.

The Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo obliges the organizations of the League of Communists, the self-managing and program organs and other subjective factors in all public information media to be most responsibly and consistently engaged in promoting an uncompromising and energetic struggle to eliminate subjective shortcomings and mistakes and in ideological-political orientation and implementation of program and editorial concepts and in consistently applying the criteria of the cadre policy.

It is by their responsible and creative work that the public information media and the communists in them must resolutely struggle against nationalist, chauvinist and irredentist tendencies and attitudes and against all other hostile phenomena and their promoters.

The organizations of the League of Communists, the self-managing organs and the program and publishing councils must comprehensively and critically evaluate their program concepts and editorial policies. It is by their consistent ideological-political and creative engagement that they must show greater responsibility for mobilizing and stimulating the working people and citizens in developing socialist self-management, in consitently implementing the LCY policy, in strengthening and developing the brotherhood and unity and mutual trust and togetherness of all peoples and nationalities and in asserting and strengthening the awareness of achievements in the province's material and total development.

By ensuring timely and true information for the public, the communists in the public information media have an extraordinarily important responsibility for the fulfillment of the information media's role of stimulating and mobilizing the working people and citizens in solving specific problems in their local communities, basic organizations of associated labor and self-managing interest communities, in carrying out the policy of economic stabilization and greater production and in the struggle for greater labor productivity and higher income, for asserting the delegate system, for asserting creativity in all spheres of life, for forming socialist morals and for condemning various negative phenomena, abuses and deformities.

It is particularly important for all organizations, organs and forums of the League of Communists, as well as for all other sociopolitical organizations, organs and other subjective factors to be more open in their work and activity toward the public information media of the province and of the country as a whole. This requires an ideological-political preparation of cadres and editorial bodies in the province to enable them to be more creative in serving the purpose of implementing the policy of socialist development of our society.

Constantly Repulsing the Propaganda and Subversive Activity Against Yugoslavia

The organizations of the League of Communists in the public information media must wage a resolute action for ideological-political differentiation and in developing consistent and constructive criticism and self-criticism, involving the personal responsibility of every member of the League of Communists and every member of the collective. They must be especially engaged in constantly strengthening personal and collective responsibility. The organizations of the League of Communists and the self-managing and program organs must be engaged in the ideological-political and professional training especially of journalist cadres.

It is necessary to strengthen the cadres in all of the province's public information media on the basis of the criteria of the cadre policy of the League of Communists of Kosovo.

The public information media must conduct constant, systematic, organized and deliberate action to unmask and repulse propaganda and subversive activity against our country. All public information media must work out their long-term programs of activity for that purpose.

The appropriate organs of the province and the collectives of public information media are obliged to take the necessary measures to prevent the penetration of foreign information and propaganda media in the province's territory.

The appropriate organs of the province and the collective of Pristina radio and television must speed up the implementation of necessary measures to increase the reception range of our television programs and the range of audibility of Pristina radio programs. The work in solving the problem of the Pristina radio frequency must also be accelerated.

At the same time, it is necessary to take all the necessary measures to more completely implement the orientation that Pristina radio and television must ensure conditions for simultaneous transmissions of television programs of Pristina radio and television and television programs of Belgrade radio and television. Greater cooperation and coordination between Pristina radio and television and Belgrade radio and television are needed for that purpose.

By enriching their contents, the public information media must make possible a greater and timely penetration of radio and television program and press among our citizens temporarily employed abroad by which, in addition to providing true information, it is also necessary to neutralize the misinformation extensively used by the enemies abroad.

X. Despite the extensive activity developed by the League of Communists and the entire society in organizing, developing and strengthening the system of social self-protection in recent years, the latest events in the province point out certain shortcomings and failures. To further strengthen the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, the League of Communists and other social subjective factors must ensure the following:

Perfecting the System of Social Self-Protection

The appraisals of the political and security situation in the province must be frequently reviewed by the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection, the basic organizations and the leaderships of the League of Communists of Kosovo and other socio-political organizations and the organs of authority. The appraisals must be critical, specific and realistic and must perceive the sources of threats to the political and security situation and possible hotbeds of crisis. It is very essential to ensure that the communists and the working people and not only the forums of the League of Communists and the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection participate in perceiving the political and security situation. The measures and activities of all subjective factors must stem from these appraisals. Within this context, it is particularly important to intensify the vigilance and the mobilization preparedness of communists, the basic organizations of the League of Communists and of all other structures.

It is further necessary to continue to prepare the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection for successfully coordinating and initiating all activities in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection and for providing political-operational leadership in all actions in crisis situations or in war. In preparing the committees for their tasks, it is necessary to devote special attention to working out and updating the plans for operations in crisis situations. This task is especially important in secondary schools and at faculties and in those communities in which shortcomings in work have become apparent. It is necessary to see whether there have been any cases in which the criteria for the composition of committees were not adhered to and, wherever any mistakes in that respect are discovered, they must be immediately corrected;

In connection with the training of territorial defense units, it is necessary to perceive and initiate activities connected with the problem of fulfilling the role of territorial defense units within the system of social self-protection and devote special attention to their training and to equipping them for action in restoring public order and peace. It is also necessary to appraise the moral-political situation in those units as well as the readiness which they have demonstrated in performing specific tasks under the conditions of a crisis situation. Within the context of that problem, it is also necessary to implement the necessary cadre measures wherever the need for them has become apparent;

It is necessary to intensify the activity of the League of Communists of Kosovo in further developing and perfecting the system of social self-protection in local communities, work organizations, schools, faculties, secondary and higher school student houses, in villages and especially in cities. They must be prepared to act under all conditions and especially under the conditions of activity by internal enemies and under crisis situation conditions;

It is an immediate, lasting and particularly important task of the League of Communists to ensure realistic political and security appraisals in every community and to continue to develop and strengthen the system of social self-protection;

The organs of internal affairs and especially the state security service must be rendered capable as soon as possible in both their cadres and their material equipment. The cadre preparation and professional training and strengthening of these organs in all communes in the province is especially important in this context. The League of Communists must continue to strengthen the responsibility and vigilance of communists and all workers in those organs to ensure timely elimination and prevention of any form of hostile activity and especially any organized hostile activity.

This action program is an integral part of the program of activity of the League of Communists of Kosovo in preparations for the 13th conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the ninth congress of the League of Communists of Serbia and the 12th LCY Congress.

The Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo obliges its Presidium, its commissions and other working bodies, the communal conferences and their organs and bodies, and all basic organizations of the League of Communists to immediately begin to determine their specific tasks emanating from this action program.

KOSOVO ECONOMIC CHAMBER VIEWS PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

LD251712 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 25 Jun (TANJUG)--Economic activity in Kosovo for the first 5 months of this year show that the overall situation there is very complex. The failure to fulfill plan obligations in key economic industries has especially contributed to this. Thus, industrial production for the past 5 months is 2.2 percent lower than planned, and a particularly large drop has been registered in the production of coal, electrical power, nonferrous metals, the metal processing industry and construction materials. It is true, however, that greater output has been registered in nonmetals, coal refining, electric machinery and instruments, chemical products, leather, footwear and in a few other industries which otherwise cannot have any great influence on the overall economic trends.

These assessments and facts were heard at a session of the presidium of the Kosovo Economic Chamber, at which particular attention was drawn to the fact that many organizations of associated labor are increasingly losing their liquidity and are increasingly being faced with a lack of funds to acquire raw materials.

In this context, it was stressed that commodity exchange between the Kosovo economy and foreign countries is not being realized at the desired rate; imports are covered by exports by only 52.5 percent.

Stress was also laid on the problem of increasing losses and the increasingly small liquidity of the Kosovo Bank. In the present situation, this bank will not be able to guarantee funds for the purchase of wheat in the forthcoming harvest unless the Federal Executive Council decision on banning the use of bank reserves is amended.

The presidium of the Kosovo Economic Chamber advocated that a detailed and all-embracing review be made of the causes for such a state of affairs in the province's economy, and pointed out the existence of a number of subjective weaknesses that are hampering greater output, including insufficient utilization of production capacities and working time, poor organization both of the production process and of skilled cadres, untimely completion of important investment projects and so forth.

These and other questions and problems of the Kosovo economy will be reviewed in greater detail at the forthcoming session of the chamber assembly, scheduled for 1 July, when decisions will be adopted on how to overcome the problems.

KOSOVO COUNCIL DISCUSSES HARVEST PREPARATIONS

LD251958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 25 Jun (TANJUG)--At its session today with Bahri Oruci in the chair, the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo discussed the preparations for the forthcoming harvest in the province. It was assessed that, due to the unfavorable conditions in which the sowing of grain took place, the harvest will begin with a certain delay and some 21,321 carloads of bread grain will be harvested from 80,127 hectares of land sown to grain. This is about 300 carloads fewer than last year's yield. It was noted that intensive preparation of the mechanization for the harvest are in progress, but that a number of combines, of a total of about 1,000 combines, cannot be used due to depreciation and the shortage of spare parts. Therefore, 73 new combines have been ordered from the Zmaj work organization. Spare parts too have been contractually agreed upon.

The council recommended that the Agrokosovo combine and other organizations dealing with the purchase of grain adopt detailed programs for grain purchase and procurement and also ensure funds for the grain purchase.

In this connection, the Kosovo Executive Council instructed the provincial organs of administration to set in motion the initiative with relevant federal organs to ensure a unified purchase price and to prepare at the same time a concrete proposal for ensuring incentives in the purchase as well as for removing the disparity in the prices of flour, grain and animal feed products. The council also ordered the relevant provincial organs to find solutions regarding the provision of spare parts and the tax exemption on services of combine owners. The Provincial Secretariat for Market and Prices was instructed to ensure the constant control of the sale and purchase of grain, while the Provincial Secretariat for Agriculture was instructed to draft the plan of grain purchase on the territory of this province. The relevant provincial organs and institutions have been ordered to discuss problems and propose measures to ensure the necessary funds for the purchase of grain.

It is reported that the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly discussed and adopted the analysis on the problems of protection of man's environment in the province, as well as the involvement to date in resolving this problem in the area of Kosovska Mitrovica. These two reports were submitted to the Kosovo Assembly for discussion.

Today's session also adopted a program for the implementation of the resolution on the province's socioeconomic development in 1981.

ZAGREB COMMUNISTS SHOW CONCERN ABOUT KOSOVO

LD261032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 24 Jun (TANJUG)--The members of the Zagreb League of Communists City Conference, representatives of an organization with over 80,000 members, adopted almost without discussion today a report on the activity of the League of Communists in Zagreb over the past 2 years, as well as a report on the work of the statutory commission, a report on the work and program for further work by the Center for Ideotheoretical Work, and elected a new president for the conference with a 1-year mandate.

In an opening speech lasting nearly an hour, Ivan Cifric, member of the city conference presidium, said that this organization has more members now than ever before. Last year it had 80,785 members, with an annual admission rate of between 3,500 and 4,500 members.

Having said that the most topical ideopolitical struggle in this city continued to be the struggle against Croatian nationalism as well as against nationalism of all other hues, Cifric stressed that the Zagreb party organization, while having complete trust in and giving support to the working class and communists of Kosovo, is fully conscious of both its obligations and responsibilities in eliminating the causes and conditions of counterrevolutionary attacks in Kosovo. Cifric also emphasized that the people of Albanian nationality living, working or studying in Zagreb have adopted a politically-correct stance toward the events in Kosovo and thereby showed that Albanians in Zagreb, particularly workers, as in every part of our community, share with the working class and citizens their fate, their incomes and their life. There were rare exceptions to such an orientation and disposition.

After three participants had spoken about certain practices in their work organization and pointed out the problems confronting work organizations, the members of the city conference elected Stanko Stojcevic as the new president of this organization.

SERBIAN OFFICIAL ON KOSOVO PRESS REPORTING

LD261108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jun (TANJUG)--If we approach planning from the point of view of long-term settling of the problems of stabilization and if we interpret it as a process of continual planning and constant adaptation to the situation, I think that from that point of view it is very important that we should now adopt a planning document and put an end to discussions about formulations. I am not against having such discussions, but we have to agree on the date by which to find the solution. This was stated by Dr Tihomir Vlaskolic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, during the discussion at today's session of the Central Committee Presidium.

Even when we do have these discussions about the planning document and about individual formulations, we should not attach to these discussions a significance which they do not possess. They should not immediately be turned into discussions which signify differences of views, political orientations and ideological concepts because they do not signify this. They are discussions which are based on a particular theme and they should result in a solution which concerns this theme and that is what their dimension should be.

The president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee also spoke about a number of information problems concerning the situation and events in Kosovo. We cannot, he said among other things, speak about the press and information media as if they are in a category of their own, outside space and time. Everything keeps changing in society. Today there are serious things and serious processes in our society and we must speak about press reporting from the point of view of our society's present-day problems and from the point of view of the current obligations of communists and of the working people who work in the press, their obligations to society with regard to the events taking place in society.

It is necessary to write about the situation and events in Kosovo in a highly responsible manner, Vlaskalic said. The situation in Kosovo is complex; a struggle is being waged against counterrevolutionary and enemy activities. There are forces in Kosovo which are waging this struggle and they are, above all, waging it [as received]. We need information media which describe the situation in its entirety. The truth is the truth only if it is the whole truth. If we have sensationalism, if selection is based on dubious criteria, then the press is not performing its proper function. It seems to me that the conviction has developed that in individual cases, in the case of individual papers, especially illustrated publications, the press has started to act in a counterproductive manner, to report in a sensationalist manner, to exaggerate, to devote too much space to all this, that it is not performing its true function as part of the positive action which is being conducted in Kosovo with so much effort.

We must bear in mind, Vlaskalic added, that the reporting by the press in every environment is reflected in the mood of the League of Communists of Kosovo and of those people in Kosovo who are bearing on their own back the greatest burden of the struggle against the enemy and against the counterrevolution.

He said and we are still saying that all of us, the whole of the League of Communists of Serbia and this means also those communists who work in the press--are dutybound and willing and have to extend full support to the League of Communists of Kosovo in its struggle against the counterrevolution and against the enemy. Since this is what we have decided to do, we must be careful about what every one of our actions looks like from this point of view. In Kosovo there is nothing more important today than to defeat the enemy, smash the counterrevolution, stabilize political conditions and resume Kosovo's further political, social, cultural and economic development.

We do not accept any ideas about a republic. We do not accept any ideas about Kosovo breaking away. Just like the comrades in Kosovo and the people of Kosovo and the League of Communists of Kosovo, we consider Kosovo to be an integral part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of the SFRY, and from that point of view, we have to give the comrades in Kosovo full support in the course of the difficult process which is taking place there.

This does not mean, Vlaskalic emphasized, that one should not write about what is going on in Kosovo. One should. After all, is it possible not to write about a situation which we have described as counterrevolutionary. One must write about this, but one must write about the whole social entity of Kosovo. The biggest part of Kosovo's social entity is stable and is waging a struggle. We must write about everything, which means that we must also write about bad things and about what the enemy is doing and about the process of differentiation which is taking place, but at the same time we must also write about the positive things.

SERBIAN SAWP REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE MEETS

LD251358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG)--There are views according to which frequent references to togetherness have an undertone of unitarism or centralism about them. If we are to faithfully interpret and reflect the wishes and feelings of our working people and citizens--and this is what we must do--then we have to state that they are alarmed by phenomena which are undermining togetherness and the country's political stability. It must be clear to all that the unified Yugoslav market is an indispensable prerequisite for our country's lasting political stability. According to this, we are not referring to struggle for the etatist kind of unity, but for unity based on self-management.

This was stated by Zika Radojlovic, president of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, in his introductory speech at today's session of the conference. Devoted to the current political situation and [word indistinct] medium-term social plan.

Radojlovic stressed that the struggle to attain economic stabilization continued to be at the center of all political activity.

Speaking about the efforts being made by the organized forces to normalize political conditions in the province, Radojlovic noted that, without belittling the results so far achieved, it was justified to demand that action aimed at political differentation should be pursued even more consistently. He said that there is justified condemnation of such phenomena as people trying to exonerate themselves, silence, opportunism, compromise-seeking and covering up the responsibility of those who directly or indirectly took part in counterrevolutionary actions.

Radojlovic added that along with this it is necessary to make concentrated efforts to achieve the planned development goals in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The president of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference also said that the first prerequisite for and the most effective way of ensuring genuine quality of all the nationalities in the province was to halt the exodus of the Serbs and Montenegrins. He said that with a few isolated exceptions, the working people and citizens of the inner part of the republic, the Socialist Republic of Serbia excluding the two provinces, had demonstrated their political maturity and responsibility by reacting to the enemy's activity in Kosovo. This was a significant result of political action and a result that must be ceaselessly reaffirmed, Radojlovic stressed, and noted the need to be exceptionally sensitive and resolute with regard to any manifestations of nationalism in our own environments, even if these manifestations are restricted to individual cases alone. Particular vigilance was made necessary by attempts to identify nationalist and irredentist groups with the whole Albanian nationality.

Radojlovic said that the discussions and political appraisals concerning the causes, exponents and consequences of the events in Kosovo have made questions of the realization of the constitutional position of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the constitutional position of the provinces more topical. These relations were found to be weighed down by certain problems and types of behavior which rendered the realization of constitutional solutions more difficult.

No joint solutions were found on the basis of consultations for a number of questions of vital significance for the republic and the provinces and for the realization of self-management and togetherness. Such a state of affairs failed to contribute to the building of the necessary degree of togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, based on mutual trust, consultations and the self-managing pooling of resources. On the contrary, it favored aspirations seeking to achieve the opposite results.

The need for talks on these questions has been imposed by life itself and no one denies it any longer, Radojlovic added. The talks must be democratic, based on arguments and objective analyses of problems, and must be held in an atmosphere of understanding and tolerance without labeling others and seeking to disqualify them. Radojlovic added that these talks cannot go on an on for too long because problems are accumulating and becoming more acute and some of them could even have far-reaching economic and even political consequences.

Speaking about relations with neighboring countries, Radojlovic noted that on the whole they were good, except for those with Bulgaria and, especially, Albania. Among other things, he laid stress on the SAWP's tasks in promoting the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and stressed the need for constant vigilance, preparedness and readiness for struggle against all forms of hostile and antisocialist activities.

Filip Matic said that relations within the republic should not be a taboo theme in the SAWP of Serbia and pointed out that problems in these relations had accumulated precisely because they had been hushed up and discussed only in a narrow circle of people.

The best possible solutions would be found for all unsolved questions once they were tackled by the right people in the right place--by self-managers in self-managing bodies.

According to Zivan Vasiluevic, the events in Kosovo show that more attention should be paid to mass ideopolitical work and to keeping working people and citizens informed and thus preventing the League of Communists from losing contact with the masses ever again. The masses should have been told what the real meaning of the slogans about republic status for Kosovo was and what they would gain or, to be more accurate, lose by joining Albania. Reports of progress in Kosovo were pushed into the background by the one-sided thesis about Kosovo's backwardness.

Azem Vlasi told delegates about the normalization of conditions in Kosovo, where the enemy was still trying to (?engineer) a crisis [word indistinct] by means of petty provocations. The organized socialist forces from the ranks of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo bore a historical responsibility concerning the causing of anxiety among and putting pressure to bear on the Serbs and Montenegrins and concerning their exodus. The Serbs and Montenegrins themselves must not behave as passive victims and just keep waiting for action by communists of Albanian nationality.

When so fundamental a value as brotherhood and unity was under attack, no one should try to decide who was bearing the greater burden. What was called for instead was a joint effort to resolve the present state of affairs. Vlasi went on to point out the emergence of revenge-seeking tendencies and of efforts to look, at any price, for "dark" spots and to deny existing gains in the field of national equality. In some places, the defeatist impression was being fostered that in Kosovo there were no progressive forces and that there was no one there who would struggle against Albanian nationalism. This was causing indignation among the communists and the organized forces in Kosovo, and not only among Albanians.

Expressing support for the attitudes formulated in Zika Radojlovic's report on relations within the republic, Vlasi emphasized that the basic principles had been furnished in the constitution and the League of Communists' documents and that no problems should be experienced in consultations and joint work on any of the "lines."

Atum Kusturin pointed out that the struggle for economic stabilization must be more extensive and better coordinated [words indistinct].

According to Svetozar (Tomic), the organized political work in Kosovo should also be accompanied by a sharper punitive policy. In this respect, there should be no tolerance and no excessive tacticizing, because fomenting national hatred is a grave criminal offense and should be punished as such and not just by expulsion from the League of Communists, suspension from work and administrative proceedings.

Milan Dragovic repeated the already well-known causes and circumstances which led to difficulties concerning the enrollment of students from Vojvodina at higher school institutions in inner Serbia and pointed out that it was no longer possible to delay the implementation of the amendments made in the law on higher education.

In a very lively speech, punctuated by folk proverbs and by quotations from the works of our own and the world's greatmen, archpriest Milan Smiljanic, said to tempestuous applause that it was the same whether anyone believed in God or Allah or did not believe in anyone at all, but that it was important to preach love and brotherhood and unity, and to tend the tree which Tito planted in Uzice in 1941.

Noting that apart from the association of Orthodox priests, these attitudes were also shared by the Association of Muslim Priests of Yugoslavia, archpriest Smiljanic added that the "devil, that is to say nationalism, is at the door in Serbia as well" and quoted a Chinese proverb which says that "the street will be clean when everyone has swept in front of his own house."

After the discussion, in which Spiro Galovic, Sima Jovanovic, Mila Korubic, Radenko Pavolvic, Milos Radivojevic and Radisav Nedeljkovic took part, it was decided that programs of action should be updated in all the organizations of the SAWP of Serbia, especially with regard to the tasks connected with the attainment of economic stabilization, normalization of conditions in Kosovo and intensification of the SAWP's work among working people and citizens.

After the introductory speech and the discussion, delegates expressed their support for the draft social plan for the development of the Socialist Republic of Serbia [words indistinct] and formulated the guidelines on which delegates would rely in adopting attitudes in the sociopolitical chamber of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Galovic Speech

LD251048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2044 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG)--Our idea is not now to return to that sort of imparting of information that boils down to (?dressing up) and avoiding problems and disputed issues, Spiro Galovic, secretary of the Presidium of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, said at today's session of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference. We do not seek a model of information dissemination that would ignore facts, details and descriptions of events, far from it. But if there is insistence upon grassroots elements, if entire columns in the illustrated reviews are devoted solely to such bizarre features, then we are moving further away from the essence of things.

We do not now seek assessments of the contradictory Kosovo situation, in all its complexity, in the pages of the press, Galovic added. But in some articles there is too much polemicism and in others there is too much crudeness and arrogance, which is one way Serbian nationalism manifests itself. Whichever way we look at it, that is objectively the case.

What we need is meaningful, authentic reporting from Kosovo, guided by the essential principles of our common life in the federation and the republic, the ideas of equality and full trust in the Albanian nationality in Kosovo. We must constantly bear in mind the question of how this matter looks from the viewpoint of Albanian communists, how much of what is written helps and encourages communists in Kosovo in their activities. If some reports meet resistance even in the most progressive element in the Kosovo League of Communists, then it is obvious that imparting such information is unproductive, Galovic stressed.

The main thing is that we understand what is essential. It is not a matter of writing only about positive aspects now, for in the final analysis reporting has not been exclusively about negative aspects up to now. It is a matter of writing in a balanced way, of reality being portrayed as it is. I speak like this because I believe that there are many positive aspects in the present Kosovo situation both in the real state of affairs and even more in tendencies and indications. [passage indistinct]

We should distinguish what is viewed in Belgrade as nationalism in Kosovo from those demands for keener differentiation in Kosovo, demands which have found expression in all basic organizations of the League of Communists and society. (?Whoever would wish to see Serbian or any other sort of nationalism in this would be on the wrong track). This cannot be classified as nationalism, for there is in the League of Communists and in society a lively awareness that in such dramatic crises it is in fact impossible to move forward without this, and this is the truth, Spiro Galovic said.

NATIONAL LIBERATION WAR VETERANS MARK ANNIVERSARY

LD252046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jun (TANJUG)--Veterans of the 1st Kosovo-Metohija national liberation strike brigade living in Belgrade yesterday marked the 40th anniversary of the uprising of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the 37th anniversary of the founding of this renowned unit of the Yugoslav national liberation war. They had a comradely meeting at Ada Ciganlija, at which memories of the glorious wartime days, many battles and marches, and of their fallen comrades, were relived. The 1st Kosovo-Metohija (Kosmet) Brigade, founded 24 June 1944, has rightly been called the (?first) partisan brigade of brotherhood and unity, for in its ranks there fought shoulder to shoulder Serbs, Montenegrins, Albanians, Macedonians, Slovenes, and even Italians who under Comrade Tito's CPY flag bravely bore the fame of our national liberation war through Kosovo and Metohija, Macedonia, Greece and Albania.

The participants in yesterday's celebrations sent telegrams from the festivities marking the brigade's anniversary to the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists and to the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists, in which the veterans emphasize their unreserved support for the measures being undertaken to crush counterrevolution in Kosovo and to rehabilitate the political security situation in this province.

In their telegram to the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists, the members of the section of the 1st Kosovo-Metohija National Liberation Strike Brigade in the Belgrade SUBNOR [Federation of Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia] City Conference also state that they fully accept the action program of the League of Communists organization in the province, directed toward crushing counterrevolutionary forces and stabilizing the situation, and declare their readiness to exert maximum efforts toward fulfilling this program. The veterans also stressed that, with good reason they "expect that the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists will expose and openly brand the real culprits of the situation created in the province, will establish the degree of collective and individual responsibility, and punish in an exemplary way all those who are directly or indirectly responsible, regardless of the position they held at the time."

Informing the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee and the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee that "they can count on us and on our assistance and support," the Kosovo veterans at the same time express their anxiety at the too-slow process of differentiation which is currently in progress in Kosovo, and seek more rapid and more effective action on exposing the nationalists, irredentists and other anti-popular elements which were the organizers of and participants in the recent anti-Yugoslav, antiself-managing and antisocialist actions in this province.

BRIEFS

HEALTH COOPERATION WITH USSR--Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG)--A protocol was signed in Belgrade today between the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare and the USSR Health Ministry on scientific-technical cooperation in the sphere of health and medical services for the period 1981-85. The protocol was signed by Anatoliy Yefimovich Romanenko, Ukraine SSR health minister, and by Mila Djordjic, vice president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare. The protocol represents a significant contribution to further cooperation in the sphere of health and medical science between the two countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1226 GMT 19 Jun 81 LD)

COAL OUTPUT INCREASE--Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG)--In the first five months this year, Yugoslavia's coal mines produced 21 million tons of coal, or 13 percent up from the same five-month period last year. They produced 16.3 million tons of lignite, 4,357 tons of brown coal and 373.0 tons of hard coal. [all figures as received] Yugoslavia's overall coal output is expected to amount to 56 million tons by this year's end, or nine million tons up from last year. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0935 GMT 19 Jun 81 LD]

NEW SLOVENE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY--Slovenia League of Communists Central Committee Presidium has appointed Boris Bavdek as a new executive secretary of the Presidium of the Slovenia League of Communists Central Committee. He will discharge the duties of executive secretary for the sociopolitical system. [Text] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 23 Jun 81 LD]

NEW BELGRADE UNIVERSITY RECTOR--Dr Vojislav Petrovic, professor of the faculty for natural sciences and mathematics and corresponding member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, was yesterday elected rector of Belgrade University. Dr Aleksa Piscevic, professor of the Faculty for Stomatology, and Djordje Jovic, scientific adviser to the Boris Kidric Institute for Nuclear Science in Vinca, were elected prorectors. Stevan Marosan, student of the Belgrade faculty for construction, was elected student-prorector for the next 2 years. The second round of voting for three more prorectors has been adjourned. [Text] [Belgrade Borba in Serbo-Croatian 29 May 81 p 4 AU]